—PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS GUIDE,
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Dâks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 54,883.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th Nov.	MALWA	10335		
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10,912
4th Dec.	PERSIA	7951		
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	8500
18th "	EGYPT	7912		
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	1503
1910				
1st Jany.	HIMALAYA	6398		
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	NARMORA	6305
15th "	ARABIA	7925		
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10820
29th "	DELHI	8080		
5th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTEN	9021
12th "	INDIA	7911		
19th "	MANTUA	11000		
26th "	CALEDONIA	7388		
5th March.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7512
12th "	PERSIA	7951		
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
26th "	ARCADIA	7000		
29th "	EGYPT	7912		
2nd April.	MACEDONIA	10912		
9th "	ARABIA	7925		
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9905
23rd "	MANTUA	11000		
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10600
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7388		
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
21st "	PERSIA	7951		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at the place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES,

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 504	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by sea	Rs. 528, Rs. 627	Rs. 792 ,, Rs. 940

These rates include the Suez Canal Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly (usually on WEDNESDAY), taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS HANDBOOK	Carefully selected. With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA : GRINDLAY & Co,
LONDON : GRINDLAY & Co.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	N.R.	Month.	Port.
"Haileden"	2724	November	Philadelphia
"Haigh Hall"	3069	November	Philadelphia

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

COUTTS & CO.,

PASSENGER AGENTS.
POST BOX 349, BOMBAY.

Steamer Fares to England.

A. LIVERPOOL.—

Rs. a.		Rs. a.
1st single.....605-0	2nd single.....	462-0
1st return.....990-0	2nd return	704 0

B. LONDON BY SEA.—

1st single.....858-0	2nd single.....	627-0
1st single.....683-0	2nd single.....	528-0
1st return..... 1,357-0	2nd return	940-8
1st return..... 1,039-8	2nd return	792-0

C. LONDON VIA MARSEILLES.—

1st single.....858-0	2nd single.....	627 0
1st return..... 1,287-0	2nd return	941-0

D. LONDON VIA GENOA.—

1st single.....694-8	2nd single.....	451-0
1st return..... 1,089-0	2nd return	707-0

E. LONDON VIA TRIESTE.—

1st single.....760-0	2nd single.....	535-0
1st return..... 1,263-0	2nd return	833-0

F. WEYMOUTH (South of England)—
1st single.....400-0 and 420-0

G. THIRD CLASS PASSAGES LONDON BY SEA.—

	Rs.
Berths in general Cabin	210
,, ,, 6 Berth Cabin	225
,, ,, 2 Berth Cabin	240

London via Marseilles
with 2nd class rail.....Rs. 357, Rs. 342
Concession granted to Families, Railway Employes Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, etc.
For further particulars apply to :—

COUTTS & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
LINGA	2,177	Mon. 22nd Nov.	11 a.m.	P.D. & O.M.
DUMRA	1,695	Thur. 25th Nov.	6 a.m.	O Mandvi
LIMA	2,177	Fri. 26th Nov.	6 a.m.	Direct †

* Porebunder, Dwarka and O, Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 25th Nov. sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mohammerah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. "WARSONGA," 2,513 tons, on Monday 22nd Nov. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Basrah.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "NER BUDDA," 2,035 tons, sailing on or about the 26th Nov.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

18th November, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
PALAIS	6,147	Magnen	25th Nov. 1909
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barbier	23rd Dec. "
AUSTRALIEN	4,522	Hugler	23rd Jan. 1910
CALEDONIEN	4,170	X	17th Feb. "
DUPLEIX	6,422	Bertin	17th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,322	Guignard	14th Apr. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barbier	12th May "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
CALEDONIEN	4,170	X	3rd Dec. 1909.
DUMRA	6,422	Rouzaud	31st Dec. "

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDLER,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels	Tons	Captains	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Dec. 1909.
Dec. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Jany. 1910

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 900*	Rs. 575	

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 800 single and Rs. 750 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa with the Company's Weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 826; 2nd Class, Rs. 559. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

REDUCED FARES TO NAPLES, GENOA, VENICE, FROM FEBRUARY, 1910.

The abovementioned fares by steamer D. Balduino and R. Rubattino, will be reduced as follows from February next:—

	Single.	Return.
1st Class, Outside Cabins	Rs. 500	Rs. 750
1st Class, Inside Cabin	Rs 400	Rs. 600
2nd Class	Rs. 350	Rs. 525

Electric fans and light in every cabin free of charge. The usual comfort will be afforded to passengers.

The fares to New York will be:—1st Class, Rs. 703; and 2nd Class, Rs. 524.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	F. Dini	17th Dec. 1909;
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Baletto	17th Jany 1910

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to ..... to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

D. OLIVA,
Ag. Agent.

No. 59 Hornby Road.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in (two, three and four Berth Cabins Amidships, for First Class Passengers only.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Fares.—Rs. 400 to Rs. 480 according to position of Cabin.

Sailings.	Tonnage.	Leaving Bombay about.
S.S. "Umsinga"	4,500	8th December. 1909.

For further particulars, apply to,

W. & A. GRAHAM, & Co.,
Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
* KANZLER	3,200	Ulrich	30th Nov.
† SOMALI	2,400	Gruters	9th Dec.
* KAISER	3,734	Von Heidt	23rd Dec.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
† Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDER,
Agent.

24, Medow Street, Bombay, 15th November, 1909.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Date
ELYSIA	6398	A. Haig	25th Nov. 1909.
MASSILIA	6291	J. Thomson	9th Dec. 1909
OLYMPIA	8132	A. Tait	31st Dec. 1909.
CHIOLASTA	6714	C. P. Osborne, R. N. R.	7th Jan. 1910.
SOMNDIA	5106	Wm Kelso	19th Jan. 1910.
CASTALIA	6389	J. Hamilton	11th Feb. 1910.

HOMEWARD SEASON.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leaves Bombay.
ELYSIA	6363	A. Haig	25th Feb. 1910.
MASSILIA	6291	J. Thomson	15th March "
OLYMPIA	8132	A. Tait	26th " "
CHIOLASTA	6715	C. P. Osborne, R.N.R.	12th April "
SOMNDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd " "
CASTALIA	6389	J. Hamilton	8th May "
ELYSIA	6349	A. Haig	22nd " "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers :—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	418
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	658
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

The Advertised Rates to Portsaid include a Free Pass between Portsaid and Cairo.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by S. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Kardgit and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cawnpore	Nowera Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy,	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved parties, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. Ag. Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 27,50,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, Hummum St., BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:
MUMBADEVI,
AHMEDABAD.

CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL BANI,
Managing Director

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PLAIN OR COMPLICATED.

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INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

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Reserved Fund and Undivided Profits ... ...Gold $3,631,373·75

LONDON OFFICE : Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street Within, E. C.

BRANCHES,

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington*
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	Singapore.
London	Empire.	Peking.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ...	,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND.....	,, 1,75,000

DIRECTORS :

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
SATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq., (Bhowanuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

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Best china silk suit, from Rs. 20, 22-8 and 25.
Mercerised Tussore ,, ,, Rs. 11-8, 12-8 and 15.
F. Holland ,, ,, Rs. 11 and 12.
Best white English drill suit, from Rs. 6.
,, ,, ,, Trouser, Rs. 2-8.
,, ,, Ram Ram Twill shirts, Rs. 3 for ½ dozen.
,, ,, Striped Pajama suits, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3.

Patterns self-measurement.
A trial is solicited.

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Opposite York Building, Fort.

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NEMESIS AGUE SPECIFIC,

is a rational Remedy for Ague, Malarial, Bilious, Plague and other Fevers. A General Bitter Tonic, and Heart Stimulant. Per bottle, Re. 1.

CHOLERA.
"ZAM-ZAM."

A wonder of the Age. The Family Remedy. Instantaneous cure for Cholera, Colic, Cramp, Dyspepsia, Griping.

☞ See the Trade-mark of a Wading Bird. Per bottle—Ans. 8 and Ans. 14.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, SHAIKH MEMON STREET,
BOMBAY.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES }

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(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
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(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6

Apply The BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

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WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND
ANTIMALARIC RANA,
INCOMPARABLE SPECIFIC AGAINST MALARIAL FEVERS
AS A SURE GUARANTEED CURE.
PREPARED
By the Chemist FRANCESCO RANA of BARI (ITALY).

The only preparation of the kind taken in consideration of the recent International Exhibition of Milan, and awarded with a Silver Medal.

Adopted also by the Ministry for foreign affairs for the use of the medical ambulatories attached to the Royal Italian Schools in foreign countries.

It combats rapidly and radically malarial fevers of every kind and in every stage, whether acute, chronic or convalescent and is a first rate preservative for persons who are obliged to live in unhealthy districts.

By its being continually used, even after cure, it becomes an excellent reconstituent of the strength, of indisputable efficacy, and exempt from any inconvenience.

It is agreeable to the taste, easy of assimilation, and perfectly tolerated.

Taken as a preservative by persons living in unhealthy places, and as a strengthner, one tablespoonful is sufficient for adults, half for children, and one teaspoonful for little children.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA :
C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.

Full particulars and prices on application to
MILLARS' KARRI AND JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD,
Telegraphic Address :—"Jarrah Bombay." Telephone No, 838
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WHISKY?
IF SO, TRY
CLUB BLEND

In square bottle and bears the OLD LAMP Trade Mark.

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To be had of
Messrs. D. C. DOMRIGAR & CO., D. D. BARIA, AND OF ALL DEALERS,
OR
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
THE SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

Have just Received a Consignment of the Famous
SAN PELLEGRINO NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

San Pellegrino Water is an organically pure table water, pleasantly fresh to the palate.

It is most efficacious in the cure of uric acid, gout, gravel and catarrh of the digestive tracts.

50,00,000 bottles were exported in 1908.

Now obtainable at
MONGINI BROTHERS.

Case of 50 large bottles	...	...	Rs. 31-12
1 Dozen bottles	...	...	Rs. 8-8

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in :—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands :—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° ,, ,,
Monkey 125° ,, ,,
Elephant in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "PERSIA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival and REQUESTED to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

INDIAN CARPETS.

WE keep a large stock of INDIAN CARPETS and SELL such in Wholesale and Retail at Factory Prices. Inspection invited.

THE INDIAN CARPET MANUFACTURING COY.,
Rutherfield Street, No. 5,
Near the King's Statue, Fort.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on FRIDAY, the 26th November, 1909, for the CONSTRUCTION of two sheds, one for a stone crusher, and the other, for a steam engine, at Sivri. Value of work will be about Rs. 2,900. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned. Tender forms will be issued on payment of fees during Office hours, either on personal application, or by Agents. The Undersigned reserves the right to reject any tender or tenders, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender.

E. M. PROES, A. M. Inst., C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
BOMBAY, 16TH NOVEMBER, 1909.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS at a fare and a half will be issued between any two Stations, on the G. I. P. Railway (except for Passengers to and from Stations between Bombay and Kalyan both inclusive) from the 1st to the 31st December, 1909, and will be available for completion of the Return Journey up to the midnight of the 14th January, 1910.

Full particulars of the concession allowed over other Railways can be obtained at Stations or from the Undersigned.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 13th October, 1909.

UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF PARIS.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the Undersigned, at his Office, in Navsari Chambers, up to the 24th Instant for the POST of LOCAL MANAGER of the Company, in Bombay.

MAURICE FERRAND,
Inspector General.

WANTED.

WANTED a qualified survey NIMTANDAR, with thorough knowledge of classifications of lands and assessment work. Pay Rs. 75, rising to Rs. 100 by five annual instalments. Horse allowance Rs. 15. Applications, with testimonials, stating age, caste and details of previous service, should reach State, before 25th November, 1909.

Bhavnagar, 23rd October, 1909.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

CANDIDATES intending TO JOIN the COLLEGE, during the next year, should submit their applications immediately.

An Entrance Test for those who have not passed either the School Final or Matriculation Examination will be held on the 4th and 17th January, 1910.

Seven Scholarships are likely to be available during the year. Four of them will be awarded by the Director of Agriculture, Poona, by individual selection and in consultation with District Officers, and three, by the Principal. Passing of the Matriculation or Schools Final Examination is an essential qualification for admission as a scholar.

Conditions of scholarships as well as conditions for admission as a private student will be found in the College Rules, a copy of which will be furnished by the Principal on application.

Replies to applications will not be sent during the Christmas holidays.

F. JOSLEN, Lt.-Colonel,
Principal, Bombay Vety. College, I. C. V. D.
Parel, Bombay, 10th November.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIFTH SESSIONS of 1909 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of November, 1909, at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had done or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto: and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions had done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Constables of the Peace, Coroners, Headsmen and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 22nd day of November 1909.

N. S. GLAZEBROOK,
Sheriff of Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S.T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 24th November, 1909, for the supply of the articles noted below during the twelve months commencing from 1st January, 1910 :—

B. Miscellaneous Country Stores.
C. Miscellaneous English Stores.
D. Stationery and paper.

2. Separate Tender forms of each of the above, giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of stores required, and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form. No refund will be made on account of unused Tender forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of 10 per cent. of the value of stores, etc., tendered for with a maximum of Rs. 1,000 should accompany each tender, without which no tender will be considered. Only cash or currency notes (on which no interest will be allowed), or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits, and, if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

5. All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's standard samples, which may be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 27th October, 1909.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE Public are informed that on SATURDAY, the 20th November, 1909, the PORTION of CHURCH GATE STREET EAST, from the FLORAL FOUNTAIN and the ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE upto TOWN HALL, will be CLOSED to VEHICULAR TRAFFIC, between 4 and 7 p. m.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.
Bombay, 18th November, 1909.

SALAMANDER FIRE INSURANCE COY. OF AMSTERDAM.

WE have TRANSFERRED the AGENCY of the above Company, from THIS DATE, to Messrs. CHINOY SONS & COY., and they will now accept Fire Business for the Company.

JAMSHEDJEE TEMULJEE & COY.,
Chief Representatives.
Bombay, 18th November, 1909.

SALAMANDER FIRE INSURANCE COY. OF AMSTERDAM.

WE have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of the above named Company, and are prepared to accept Fire Insurance Risks at current Tariff Rates.

CHINOY SONS & COY.,
Chief Representatives.
No. 75, Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay, 18th November, 1909.

WHENEVER YOU SEE A MOTOR CAR

YOU INVARIABLY NOTE THAT IT IS LUBRICATED WITH "CHALLENGE" MOTOR OIL.

Motorists all over the world appreciate the most reliable qualities of this famous Motor Lubricant.

ONCE USED ALWAYS USED.

Prices and full Particulars on Application.

BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
York Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
WHOLESALE AGENTS :—
ISAMUEL FITZE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT.
LAST NIGHT OF THE GREAT AVIATION WEEK AT RHEIMS.

TO-MORROW
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN AT KNOWSLEY
And other attractive films.

THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY,
7 to 8. 8-30 to 9-30. 10 to 11 P. M.

SATURDAY, EXTRA LATE SHOW,
11-15 to 12-15 P.M.
NOTE OUR NEW LOCATION,
Next Municipal Buildings, Bori Bunder.

SKATING RINK.

PRACTICE SESSION, 8 to 9 A.M.
Admission and Skates, 8 anas.

GENERAL SKATING, 6 to 8 P. M.
Admission and Skates, One Rupee.

GENERAL SKATING, 9-30 to 11-30 P.M.
BAND in attendance.
Admission, One Rupee.
Skates, One Rupee.

MOTOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements in this Column, not exceeding one inch, will be inserted on payment of Re. 1 per insertion. "Pro rata" for extra space occupied. Replies will be sent to all Advertisers Free.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.

Beg to inform the Public that they have the following SECOND-HAND CARS FOR SALE :—

	Rs.
DARRACQ.—12 H.P., 5 seats	3,000
De DION.—6 H.P., 3 seats...	1,000
Do. —8 H.P., 4 seats	2,600
WOLSELEY.—8 H.P., 4 seats	1,700
Do. —12-14 H.P., 7 seats...	For offers.
ORLEANS.—15 H.P., 5 seats	3,400
HORBICK.—12-16 H.P., 4 seats	3,500
PANHARD.—15 H.P., 5 seats	3,400
BIANCHI.—25-30 H.P., 5 seats	5,000
De. DION.—9 H.P., 4 seats...	2,100
REO—18 H.P., 5 seats	For offers.
BEAUFORT—8 H.P., 3 seats	2,100

All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

WANTED Two Small Run-about Cars.

They will also undertake REPAIRS to any type of Cars, and have fitted up a workshop with the best modern Machinery for that purpose.

Training of men as chauffeurs a speciality.

CARS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.,
1 BRITISH HOTEL LANE, APOLLO STREET,
(Opposite Lipton's).

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPS.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

This Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The Subscription List for London and Country will be opened on the 22nd November and close the following Friday, and for India will be open Monday the 15th and close on the 3rd December.

THE INDIAN MOTOR TAXI-CAB COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL - - - £101,000,

DIVIDED INTO

100,000 Preferred Ordinary Shares of £1 each, and 20,000 Deferred Shares of 1s. each.

Issue of 90,000 Preferred Ordinary Shares of £1 each at par.

The whole of which have been underwritten and are entitled to a Preferential Dividend of 9 per cent. per annum, and the right to participate in the surplus profits—payable as follows—

2/6 per Share on Application ; 2/6 per Share on Allotment ; 5/- per Share 1 month after Allotment ; 5/- per Share 2 months after allotment ; 5/- per Share 3 months after Allotment.

10,000 Preferred Ordinary Shares and 5,000 Deferred Shares will be held in reserve.

Underwriters of the Preferred Ordinary Shares will, in addition to the commission, have their right to claim allotment at par of One Deferred Share for every Seven Preferred Shares underwritten.

The Deferred Shares have the rights following, namely :—

(a) The right to half the surplus profits of the Company in each year which shall remain after paying or providing for the payment out of such profits of a dividend to the close of such year on the Preferred Ordinary Shares of the Company for the time being in issue, at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, after making due provision for the reserve fund and the remuneration payable to the Directors in accordance with Clauses 24 and 25 of the Company's Articles of Association.

(b) The right to one-half of any part of the reserve fund aforesaid, or the income thereof which it may at any time be determined to divide among the members.

(c) The right to one-half of the surplus assets which in the winding-up of the Company shall remain after paying off the whole of the paid-up capital including that paid up on the Deferred Shares.

Of the Deferred Shares 2,143 will be allotted to Baron M. Baeyens at par, under his Contract with the Company.

Voting Power—On a show of hands every Member present shall have one vote only, and at a poll every Member present in person, or by proxy, shall have one vote for every Share held by him.

The Minimum Subscription upon which the Directors may proceed to allotment is fixed by the Articles of Association at 25 per cent. of the Shares offered, but the whole of the present Issue has been underwritten and the Directors will proceed to allotment on the closing of the List.

Directors :

SIR CHARLES STEWART FORBES, Bart., Castle Newe, Aberdeenshire, *Chairman*.
RATANJI DADABHAI TATA, of Tata, Sons & Co., Bombay and Paris.
ARDESHIR JAMSETJI BILIMORIA, of Tata, Sons & Co., Bombay, and Director of the Indian Hotels Company, Limited, and Chairman of the "City of Bombay Buildings Co., Ltd."
WILLIAM HARRY WHITE, C. E., C. S. I., late Chief Engineer and Secretary of the Public Works Department, Bombay, Artillery Mansions, 75, Victoria Street, S. W.
GEORGES DESPRET, Engineer, Jeumont (Nord), France.
GEORGES DEPREZ, Engineer, Val Saint, Lambert, Belgium.
BARON MARCEL BAEYENS, 1, Rue Rembrandt, Paris, and Taj Mahal, Bombay, Director of the Pullman Car Company, Limited, *Managing Director*.

Bankers :

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA, 32, Bishopsgate Street Within, London, E.C., and Bombay and Calcutta.

Solicitor :

G. W. GRICE HUTCHINSON, 30, Bedford Row, London, W. C.

Auditors :

C. F. KEMP, SONS & Co., 36, Walbrook, London, E.C.

Brokers :

RUBINSTEIN & Co., 9, Draper's Gardens, London, E.C.

Secretary and Office :

STEPHEN GORRINGE, 6, Laurence Pountney Hill, Cannon Street, London, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS Company has been formed with the objects set out in its Memorandum of Association, and primarily to establish an ample and efficient Motor Taxi-Cab and Touring Car service in Bombay, and the neighbourhood and in such other places in India as may from time to time be thought fit, and to take over the Contract concluded by Baron M. Baeyens, of 1, Rue Rembrandt, Paris, with the makers of the well-known English Company "Charron, Limited," for the supply of 200 Charron Cabs and Cars, and all the Contracts hereinafter referred to concluded by Baron M. Baeyens in respect of construction of the car-bodies and the supply of tyres, taximeters, petrol and other accessories.

It is intended that the service shall comprise 165 Charron Taxi-Cabs and 35 Charron Cars, and that the cost of the same, fully equipped with Taximeters, tyres, and all accessories, and including transport and duty shall not exceed £230 per vehicle, on the basis of Contracts concluded.

The Directors are informed, and from correspondence between the Government of Bombay and Baron M. Baeyens, which has been put before them, it appears that the Taxes payable to the Government and Municipality are as follows :—

Registration Fee per cab or car for the life of same	16 Rupees
Wheel Tax for period of 3 months	5 "
Driving License	2 "
License for storage of petrol up to 5,000 gallons, or 22,500 litres	25 "

and the Secretary of the Government states in such correspondence that no increase will be made in such Taxes within a period of 5 years from 1st January, 1910.

Baron M. Baeyens will on the terms of an Agreement already prepared transfer to the Company the benefit of the contracts and arrangements concluded by him in connection with the proposed service. In consideration of such transfer and the services rendered to the Company by Baron M. Baeyens, the Company will pay him the sum of £6,000 in cash, out of which he will discharge the expenses incurred in connection with the journeys to India of himself and his assistants to make preliminary arrangements, and also in connection with the preparation of the necessary contracts. Baron M. Baeyens will in addition have the right to subscribe for 2,143 of the Deferred Shares at par.

Careful consideration has been given to all details necessary for the successful operation of the service. All matters which will ensure to the Company the best value both as to material and workmanship have been carefully studied by Baron M. Baeyens, in consultation with experts, and the Directors feel assured that the type of Taxi-cab will be all that is necessary for the service, having regard to climate and local requirements generally. Arrangements will be made to secure for the Company a ready and efficient working staff to receive the cabs on their arrival in Bombay.

The present population of Bombay is in round figures 989,000, exclusive of visitors and tourists, and that a large increase is anticipated has been proved by a resolution issued in June last by the Government of Bombay (vide "Times of India," 19th June 1909), notifying that improvements in the Northern Suburbs and extensive reclamation schemes at Colaba and Back Bay are contemplated for building and recreation purposes which must largely add to the demand for a quick and easy means of locomotion and should be beneficial to this Company's enterprise.

The roads and highways are good and easy for motor travel, and it may also be mentioned that the Burma petrol is less expensive as compared with petrol available to the Paris and London Motor Companies.

ESTIMATE OF PROFITS.

The following is an estimate of the earning capabilities of the intended service when completely established, and of the working expenses. The figures are based upon the working expenses of companies of a similar nature in Paris and London.

	Rs.	As.
Estimated Gross takings per Taxi-cab per day	15	0
Estimated Expenses per Taxi-cab per day	8	0
Estimated Gross Profit per cab per day	7	0
According to the Contract entered into, the makers make good any defects in the motors until the distance of 30,000 kilometres, say 13,000 miles, has been travelled, and no credit is taken for this in the upkeep of motor.		
DEDUCT—Allowance for depreciation on the basis of writing down the entire cost of the 200 cabs and cars in five years.	3	0
Estimated net profit per Taxi-cab per day ... ... Rupees	4	0
With 150 Taxi-cabs working 325 days in the year the profit would be as follows:—	Rupees.	
150 × 325 × 4 Rupees	195,000	
ADD—30 Touring Cars working for 180 days at a profit of 15 Rupees per day (This allows for a Reserve of 15 Taxi cabs and 5 Touring Cars)	81,000	
	276,000	

TOTAL ESTIMATED NET PROFIT, at 15 Rupees to the £1 sterling, £18,400.

The payment of a 9 per cent. dividend on the above issue of Preferred Ordinary Shares will require £8,100, so that there would remain a very substantial balance to provide for Reserves and Administration Expenses and still leave a considerable amount for equal distribution amongst both classes of shares.

The foregoing estimate of profit is exclusive of any benefits which are likely to accrue from the Agency arrangements it is intended to establish in Bombay, and in addition, as the service becomes popular, an increase in the estimated daily receipts may fairly be anticipated.

Baron M. Baeyens, who is one of the Directors, is the sole Vendor. No Shares are to be issued as fully paid. Nothing is being paid for any good will.

The Company will pay the preliminary expenses, commissions, and brokerage following, viz :—

The preliminary expenses down to the first general allotment of Shares, including the legal costs, charges and expenses, including all stamp duties, brokers' fees and the printing, advertising, and circulating of this Prospectus in England and in India, estimated at £3,000.

Commissions of 7 1-2 per cent. on the Preferred Ordinary Shares underwritten.

A brokerage of 3d. per Share in respect of applications for Shares bearing a Broker's stamp, other than applications by or on behalf of underwriters.

The Articles of Association of the Company contain (inter alia) the following provisions :—

The qualification of a Director, other than Baron M. Baeyens, shall be the holding of Shares in the Company of the nominal value of £1,000, and, if not already qualified, he shall acquire the same within two months of his appointment.

The Directors shall be entitled to a fixed remuneration at the rate of £250 per annum, and the Chairman *qua* Chairman to an additional £50 per annum, and the Directors shall in each year be entitled in addition to their fixed remuneration to an amount by way of bonus or commission equal to fifteen per cent. of the residue of the net profits of the Company, after making due provision for the Reserve Fund, and after a dividend of nine per cent. per annum has been paid upon the Capital paid up in respect of the Preferred Ordinary Shares of the Company, which sum shall be divided among them in such proportions and in such manner as they shall determine, and, in default of such determination, equally.

If any of the Directors being willing shall be called upon to perform extra services or to make any special exertions in going or residing abroad for any of the purposes of the Company, the Company shall remunerate the Director or Directors so doing either by a fixed sum or by a percentage of profits or otherwise as may be determined, and such remuneration may be either in addition to or in substitution for his or their share in the remuneration above provided.

The Directors have passed a resolution by which, in lieu of and in reduction of such percentage of fifteen per cent. provided for by the Articles, each Director is to receive one per cent. and the Chairman one and a half per cent. of the said residue of the net profits.

THE INDIAN MOTOR TAXI-CAB CO., LD.—CONTD.

The following contracts have been made and correspondence exchanged, and copies and translations of the same, as also a copy of the Articles of Association, can be seen at the Registered Office of the Company at any time while the Subscription List is open, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m., namely :—

A. Dated 24th August, 1909, between Compagnie Charron, Limited, of 32, Old Jewry, London, E. C. (by M. Georges Koenigswerther) of the one part, and Baron M. Baeyens, of 1, Rue Rembrandt, Paris, of the other part, being a Contract for the sale and purchase of 175 (increasing at purchaser's option to 350) Motor Car Chassis at Frs. 5,100 per Chassis not (provided with Pneumatic Tyres). They are to be 12-14 h.p., and similar to those supplied by the same Company to the English Cab Companies.

B. Dated 27th August, 1909, between same parties as (A) increasing the number of Chassis from 175 to 200.

C. Dated the 28th August, 1909, between same parties as (A) for Agency of sale of Charron Cars in India, Burmah and Ceylon.

D. Dated 7th September, 1909, between Societe Generale des Compteurs de Voitures Taximeters, of 27, Rue de Londres, Paris (by M. Charles Mascart) of the one part and Baron M. Baeyens, of 1, Rue Rembrandt, Paris, of the other part, being a contract for the sale and purchase of 150 Taximeters (increasing at purchaser's option), at Frs. 325 per Taximeter.

E. Dated 7th September, 1909, between Messrs. Tozer, Claridge and Co., Limited, of 86, Leadenhall Street, London, E. C. (by Mr. George Claridge) of the one part, and Baron M. Baeyens, of 1 Rue Rembrandt Paris, of the other part, being a contract for the packing and transport of 200 cars and cabs at the rate of £13 5s. per car or cab to Bombay.

F. Dated 23rd August, 1909, between Societe Generale des Etablissments Bergougnan, of 9 Rue Villaret de Joyeuse, Paris (by Mr. Etienne Clementel) of the one part, and Baron M. Baeyens, of 1, Rue Rembrandt, Paris, of the other part, being a contract for the supply of Pneumatic Tyres, the prices to be those at which the Societe sells to its most favoured Agents.

G. Dated 22nd August, 1909, between Etablissements Million Guiet, Limited, of 71, Rue des Arts, at Levallois-Perret, France (by Joseph Audre) of the one part, and Baron M. Baeyens, of 1, Rue Rembrandt, Paris, of the other part, being a contract for the sale and purchase of Motor Car Bodies as follows :—
150 Bodies Motor Landaulet Cabs at Frs. 1,470 each. 30 Bodies Double Phaetons at Frs. 1,600 each.

H. Dated 22nd August, 1909, between same parties as (G) increasing the number of Car Bodies from 180 to 200.

I. Contract contained in letters dated 5th August and 11th September, 1909, between Messrs. Shaw, Wallace & Co., Agents of the Burma Oil Company, Rangoon, of the one part, and Baron M. Baeyens, of 1, Rue Rembrandt, Paris, of the other part, for the supply of petrol at the maximum rate of 10 annas per gallon (each delivery consisting of the minimum quantity of 200 gallons).

J. Letters and Cables passed between Baron M. Baeyens of 1, Rue Rembrandt, Paris, and the Secretary to Government of Bombay during the period February to September, 1909, being correspondence relating to the installation of the Taxi-cab service in Bombay, and the Tariff of Taxis, &c., in connection therewith.

K. Contract dated 1st September, 1909, and made between Baron M. Baeyens, of 1, Rue Rembrandt, Paris, of the one part, and M. Rene Borniche Courtier, Jure d'Assurance, of 24, Rue Vivienne, Paris, of the other part, being a contract for the insurance of the materials value Frs. 300,000 from the Charron Factory to Bombay quay, against all risks.

L. Contract contained in letters, dated 24th August, 28th August, 30th August, and 9th September, 1909, between the Palmer Tyre Co., Ltd, London, (by Mr. Alfred Parsons) of the one part, and Baron M. Baeyens, of 1, Rue Rembrandt, Paris, of the other part, for the sale of Palmer Tyres in Bombay.

M. Contract contained in letters dated 13th September, 20th September, 21st September, 22nd September, and 25th September, 1909, between Messrs. J. L. Morison, Son & Jones, of Peninsular House, Monument Street, London, E.C., and the Gloria Cycle Company, Ltd., of Coventry, of the one part, and Baron M. Baeyens, of 1, Rue Rembrandt, Paris, of the other part, for the sale of "Crystal" Cycles in Bombay.

N. Contracts contained in letters dated 10th September and 12th September, 1909, between "La Jante Amovible Vinet" of Puteaux, France, of the one part, and Baron M. Baeyens, of 1, Rue Rembrandt, Paris, of the other part for the sale of movable rims in India.

O. Dated 1st August, 1909, between the Manufacture des Shares Ducellier, 25, Passage Dubail, Pasis, of the one part, and Baron M. Baeyens, of the other part, being a contract for the exclusive agency during the year 1910, of the sale of lamps and radiators manufactured by the Maison Ducellier.

P. Dated 20th October, 1909, and made between Baron M. Baeyens, of 1, Rue Rembrandt, Paris, of the one part, and this Company on the other part, being an Agreement to transfer to the Company the benefit of all the Contracts and negotiations (A) to (O) above both inclusive and under which the Company in consideration of such transfer is to pay to the said Baron M. Baeyens £6,000 in cash and to indemnify him against all claims under such Contracts, and to allot to him 2,143 of its Deferred Shares at par. The said Contract further provides that the Company shall pay to the said Baron M. Baeyens, interest at 25 per cent. per annum on all amounts expended by him under the aforesaid Contracts from the date of any such expenditure until the same shall be repaid to him by the Company.

Q. Dated 20th October, 1909, between this Company of the one part, and Baron M. Baeyens, of 1 Rue Rembrandt, Paris, of the other part, appointing the said Baron M. Baeyens Managing Director of the Company for six years, subject to determination by him on giving one year's notice. Under this Agreement Baron M. Baeyens, in addition to his salary as Director, receives for his services as Managing Director a bonus or commission equal to five per cent. of the Company's net trading profits in each year.

R. Dated 20th October, 1909, between Baron M. Baeyens of the one part and the Company of the other part, being an underwriting agreement by which Baron M. Baeyens agrees to underwrite the whole of the present issue of 90,000 Preferred Ordinary Shares in consideration of a cash commission of 7½ per cent. payable to him by the Company within thirty-two days after allotment, and the right to subscribe for and to claim allotment at par of one Deferred Share for every seven Shares underwritten.

A copy of the Memorandum of Association of the Company, is printed in the fold of this Prospectus and forms part thereof.

Applications for Shares must be made on the accompanying form and forwarded to the Company's Bankers with the required deposit of 2/6 per Share payable on application.

If no allotment be made, the deposit will be returned without deduction; if the number of Shares alloted be less than that applied for, the surplus paid on application will be credited to the amount due on allotment, and the excess, if any, returned, non-payment of any instalment upon the due date will render the amounts previously paid liable to forfeiture.

The Certificates for Shares will be ready for delivery within 30 days after the payment of the final call.

Application will be made in due course to the London Stock Exchange for a settlement in and quotation of both classes of Shares.

Applications for shares will be received up to the date specified at the Local Branch of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China at Bombay and Calcutta, where also copies of Prospectuses can be obtained. Prospectuses and Forms of Application can also be had at the Offices of the Company, Wellington Mews, Wodehouse Road, Bombay.

Dated this 12th day of November, 1909.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21 MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, situate at Haines Road, otherwise known as Agripada, Byculla.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, under instructions from and by the order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Esoofali Kadibhai Mithalwalla, the Mortgagor, and in pursuant to the power and by virtue of an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 20th day of July, 1907, and made between the said Mortgagor and the Mortgagee, sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 19th day of November, 1909, the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S.T.), in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of perpetual Fazandari tenure containing by admeasurement 159 3-9 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Haines Road passage or otherwise called Agripada, Byculla, outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. and New No. Old Survey No. and New Survey No. assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward B No. 4332 and street No. 27 (of Haines Rd. passage No. 1), and bounded as follows, i e.—on or towards the East by the public passage, on or towards the West by the Bombay Municipal ground, on or towards the North by the public passage, and on or towards the South by the property hereinafter secondly described.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the perpetual Fazandari tenure, containing by admeasurement 173 8-9 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the side of road, outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. and New Survey No. Old Survey No. and New Survey No. and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward E. No. 4333 and street No. 28 (of Haines Road passage No. 1) and bounded as follows, i. e.—on or towards the East by the public passage, on or towards the West by the Municipal ground, on or towards the North by the property herein before firstly described and on or towards the South by the property of Ramji Bhimaji Thole.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

BONA-FIDE SALE of old Indian blackwood carved and English mahogany furniture, chandeliers, Argand lamps, etc., at the bungalow known as Esmail Habib's bungalow at Love Lane, Byculla.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay,
O. C. J.
Suit No. 439 of 1907.
Haroon Tar Mahomed..... Plaintiff
vs.
Moosa Haji Joonus and others.....Defendants

Under instructions from the Receiver, Mr. Haji Esmail Goolmahmud, appointed under a consent decretal order of reference in the above suit, bearing date the 27th day of February, 1908, and pursuant to the directions contained in the said decretal order of reference as also in order dated the 8th day of March 1909, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY the 20th day of November 1909, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Bungalow at Love Lane, Byculla, the furniture belonging to the parties of the above suit, consisting of old Indian blackwood carved sofas, chairs, easy chairs, tables, teapoys, marble top pier tables, glass door cupboards, bedsteads, chest-of-drawers, ottoman marble top round tables, one black marble top round table, English gold gilt glass door cabinets, marble top cabinets, mirror back cabinets, chest-of-drawers, marble top dressing table, one set Chinese table with stools, inlaid with marble top, one English organ, enclosed in a large mahogany case with front and side mirror doors, one folding bagatelle table, gilt framed mirrors, three, four, eight twelve and sixteen lights, chandeliers, Argand lamps, globe lamps, one two and three lights wall shades, plated ware, crockery ware, glassware, a small collection of old China bowls, plates, cups and saucers, etc.

On account and at the risk of the concerned—
1 slightly used English brougham, by Morgan, double-seated, square fronted, with glass front, C. spring and rubber tyres.

The goods will be on view three days previous to sale.

Catalogues may be obtained from the sale premises or from the office of the Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th November, 1909.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Kazi Sayad Street, or Moondi Bazar, near Mandvi.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Karsondas Parmanand and Shamji Parmanand, lately trading in partnership under the name of Parmanand Narsey, Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at the premises, THIS DAY, on FRIDAY the 19th day of November, 1909, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the undermentioned property:—

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of ground with the messuage or dwellinghouse standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-districts of Bombay, near the Musjid Bunder, in Kazi Sayad Street, containing by admeasurement 128 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 1592 and Street No. 228-30 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 708, New Survey, No. 6410, Old Survey No. 491 and New Survey No. 2776 and bounded on the east by the said Kazi Sayad Street, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the south by the house of Jethabhai Dharamsey and on the north by the house of Keshavji Jadhavji and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Karsondas Parmanand and Shamji Parmanand.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned or to Messrs Wadia Ghandy and Co., Attorneys for the Acting Official Assignee.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCK—in—trade of Undertaker and Sculptor.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Ernest Augustus Martin, Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Bellasis Road, opposite the Byculla Club, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p. m. (S. T.) the following Undertaker's materials such as three hearses, pieces of grey and white marbles, Bombay stores, teak and dealwood coffin furniture, artificial wreaths in glass-domes, cupboards, tables, chairs, copying press, etc.

The above is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

ON MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as writing, dressing and washhand tables, marble-topped chiffoniers, almirs, cupboards, large Indian carpets, iron safes, fish aquarium.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, the effects of the late Mr. J. J. Vint, consisting of one D. B. B. L. 12 Bore gun in case, by Walsh Lovett & Co., also Re-late Mr. W. J. R. Smith, 1 pair of Moss Wellingtons with boot trees, as, also Re late Rastoocrshand Ancopehund, such as copper and brass pots and pans, watches, furniture and other Sunday Articles.

At 3 p. m.

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 Light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 Light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 Rubber-tyred shigram.

AUCTION SALE of a Cotton Press and Factory situate at Bhilad near Sanjan on the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Under instructions from the Vendors Messrs. Abdullabhoy and Joomabhoy Lalji and Ratanji Jamsetji Dubash, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will put up for Sale by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Bank Street Fort, Bombay, on Saturday the 27th day of

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, 17TH NOV. 09. | BOMBAY, 18TH NOV. 09.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	82 5/8		1/8
3 do. Reduced ...	99		1/4
2½ do. Spring Loan ...	87 13/16	1/16	
2½ do. Govt Securities ...	82 11/16		1/8
Bar Silver in London ...	23 3/6	1/16	
do. do. 3 months' hence	23 1/16	1/16	
Silver in New York ...	50 3/4 a	1/8	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·20 1/2	unchgd	
do. do. Berlin ...	.....	...	...
do. do. do. New York.	4·37 1/4 b	unchgd	
Discount Rate of England Rate.	5	Since 21st Oct.	
do Short London Bills	4 1/4	unchgd	
do. 3 months' sight.			
do. Indian Bank Bills	2 7/8	unchgd	
do. 6 months' sight.			
do. 3 months' Fine	4 7/8	unchgd	
do. Trade Bills.			
do. 6 months' Fine	4 7/8	unchgd	
do. Trade Bills			
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	3 3/4		1/8
do. 7-day Market Loans ...	4 1/8		1/8
Spot Gold (per oz.) ...	77/9		unchgd

Amount paid into the Bank of England £300,000

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate), 1s. 3 31-32d. + 1/32

Closing Tone of Silver.—Dull.

a On 16th 50 5/8 + 1/8

b On 16th 4·87 1/4 unchgd.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 40,00,000.

Rs. 16,30,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 9,90,000 were allotted to Bombay.
Rs. 7,10,000 were allotted to Madras.

Rs. 33,60,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 3-32d. (Min. Rate) Received 06 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 3-32d. (Min. Rate) Received 06 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 1s 4.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS :—

Rs. 7,30,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 5,10,000 were allotted to Bombay.

Rs. 5,40,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-8d. (Min. Rate) Received 05 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-8d. (Min. Rate) Received 06 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 1s 4.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale ..... Rs. 85,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week ..... Rs. 40,00,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—

Spots	Dull.
Futures	Firm.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Quiet.
Total Sales	5,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	1,000
Called	15,000
Imports	7·32+11
Mid-Americans	11 7-8 +1/8
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	

Future Delivery Prices :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
7·65	7·66	7·69	7·72
+12	+11	+12	+12
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug
7·75	7·76	7·78	7·76	7·74
+12	+12	+12	+11	+11

NEW YORK :—

Receipts at U. S. ports	37,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	84,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ...	14,000 "
Do to Continent	17,000 "
Spot Cotton—1s·93 unchgd.	
Futures—Month of Dec 14·56 +03	Advanced early on firm Southern Spot market and improved demand and declined later partially under realising.
Do. do. March 14·99 +01	

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—11 1-2 +1-16.
Future—Month of Dec. 14·63 +02.
Do. do. Mar. 15·14 +02.
Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.

WHEAT.

Bed Karachi.—No quotation.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—4 3-4—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Firm.

Barletta Russa 62½lbs.—No Sellers—Firm.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—37 3-4—Feb.-Mar.—Sellers—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—

Yellow Cawnpore, per 416lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 4l—Nov.-Dec.—Dunkirk—Sellers.

Brown Cawnpore—4l 1-2—Nov.-Dec.—Antwerp—Sellers.

Tone of Rapeseed—Easier.

Linseed :—

Tone of Linseed.—Quiet.

Linseed Argentine La Plata 47 1-1—Dec.-Jan.—Antwerp—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—on 16th 8 3-8 nochgd.—on 17th 8 3/8 nochgd.

SUGAR :—

German granulated sugar, double bags. C. and F. India 15s. 2 1-4d.

Months of Shipment—Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.

Tone of Sugar.—Quiet.

Rubber—

Para Rubber—8s. 3d.—Value.

Metals—

Copper Brazicre	£89 1/2
Yellow Metal	6d.

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW :—

Finest Australian Beef Tallow ...	... 25s. 7d.
" " Mutton Tallow ...	... 37s. 6d.
General tone of Tallow Auction ...	... Firm.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING, | [18TH NOV. 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Case Sovs ...	16,500	Jeddah	The B & P S N Co
21 Packages do ...	1,29,180		
Gold Coins ...	16,634	do	Sundry Importers
Silver Dollars	2,570		
Rupees	11,033		
84 Bars Silver ...	1,47,469	London	Chartered Bank
3 Bundles Rs ...	6,000	Basrah	
1 Bundle Rs. ...	2 800	Muscat	M Mackenzie & Co
2 Bundles Rs. ...	4,000	Bahrain	
1 Bundle Sovs ...	2,760		
Gold Coins ...	2,351	Basrah	A Shaikho
Rupees	1,000		
1 Bundle Sovs ...	800	Bagdad	D. Hayim
Gold Coins ...	5,696		

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL

on 16th November, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
B. I. P. Railway	47	55,040
B. B. & C. I. Railway	48	50,715

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates—

Bank of England ... 5 per cent. from 21st Oct.
Bank of Bengal ... 5 per cent. " 13th Nov.
Bank of Bombay ... 4 per cent. " 4th Nov.
Bank of Madras ... 5 per cent. " 15th Nov.

Money :—

The Bank of Bengal cash balance is down Rs. 82 lakhs.

Exchange :—

The market has been steady to-day at 1s. 4 3-32d. to 1s. 4 1-8d. for telegraphic and 1s. 4 1-8d. to 1s. 4 5-32d. for demand Bank bills, but the enquiry for remittance is small. Credits can be placed at 1s. 4 3-8d. 3 months' sight but most Banks will only buy at 1s. 4 13-32d. at which bills have not been offered. Far Eastern rates are easier.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...	1s. 4 3-32d. to 1-8d.
Demand Draft	...	1s. 4 1-8d. to 5-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight ...		1s. 4 3-8d. to 13-32d.
Do 6 months' sight ...		1s. 4 17-32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France		172
Do 3 months' sight—Marks		123
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...		127 1-2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...		150 1-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...		176

Government Paper :—

The quotations for Government Paper to-day, at opening, were 93 7-16 ready and 93 5-16 for delivery at the settlement. The tone was weak and with the Bank of Bengal cash balance down Rs. 83 lacs the market gradually declined to 93 3-16 ready and 93 1-8 for the account. There has not been much actual business reported.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	93 3
1st Settlement	"	91 2

Bullion—

On Wednesday the price of Bar silver in London was 1-16 up at 23 3-8 ready and 23 7-16 for delivery forward in two months. New York was 1-8 up at 50 5-8. Locally the market has been steady all day at the undermentioned quotations. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver on Duty—Ready	58	9	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	58	9	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	58	12	0

COTTON.

Our market opened steady at about yesterday's prices and fluctuated slightly during the morning. There was, however, rather more doing at Colaba and rates again became steadier and at the close there are buyers at about our quotations.

In ready cotton a moderate business was done at Colaba.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	309	Mar. 1910.
Good M. G. Broach ...	285	" "
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Bampti ...	265	Jan. 1910.
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	265	" "
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	252	" "
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	252	" "
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	244	" "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	262	" "
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	242	" "
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	235-39	" "
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	240-41	Dec. 1909.
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	251-2	Nov. 1909.
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	213	Jan. 1910.
Good Westerns ...	373-4	April May "
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	234-5	" "

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	6,000 bales.
Total Imports	37,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
7·62	7·62	7·66	7·69
—02	—03	—03	—03
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
7·72	7·73	7·75	7·73	7·70
—03	—03	—03	—03	—04

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—

The market is quiet.

We quote :—

Seeds	Rs.	9 12 0	B.T.
April-May	"	8 15 6	B.T.

Rapeseed :—

There is little change in this market.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore ...	Rs.	6 11 0	B.T.
Ready Yellow " ...	"	7 2 0	
Ready Yellow Gujarat ...	"	7 4 0	
Brown Delhi, Apl.-May ...	"	7 5 6	B.T.
Tone—Quiet.			

Gingellyseed :—

Sold White 95 p.c. ...	Rs.	43 8 0	
White Khandeish ...	"	44 8 0	
Black Kutri	"	38 8 0	
Red Khandwa	"	41 8 0	
Tone—Quiet.			

Poppyseed :—

Ready	Rs.	9 6 0	B. T.
Tone—Firm.			

Castorseed :—

Ready	—	Rs. 31 0 0	
April-May	"	6 9 0	
Tone—Quiet but Steady.			

Cottonseed :—

December-January ...	Rs.	23 0 0	
Tone—Quiet but Steady.			

Groundnuts :—

Jan.-Feb.	Rs.	33 0 0	
Tone—Steady.			

Safflowerseed :—

November-December ...	Rs.	6 2 0	
Tone—Quiet.			

WHEAT :—

The market continues quiet but steady with little doing.

We quote :—

White Delhi, November ...	Rs.	5 15 0	
White Delhi, April-May ...	"	6 7 0	

YARNS.

The market is quiet but steady with a small business passing.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,481 1-2
India	68
Indian Specie	54

Mills :—

David	410
Manockji Petit	3,437 1-2 Dec
Standard	1,190

Presses :—

New Benar	555

Miscellaneous—

Bamanlal Manganese	10
Bombay B. S. & T. Co. Ordinary	93
Bombay B. S. & T. Co. Ord. Preference.	151 1-2
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary ...	327 1-2 to 330
Colaba Land and Mill	1,190
Treacher & Co	565

Railways—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	592 1-2
Tapti-Valley	430

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	12,785	bales.
Wheat	2,052	qrs.
Linseed	4,907	"
Rapeseed	123	"
Gingellyseed	19,139	"
Poppyseed	211	"
Groundnuts	2,903	"
Castorseed	633	"
Rice	1,883	"
Myrabolams	1,137	"
Cottonseed	27,209	"
Mowraseed	2,197	"
Gram	2,295	"
Jowar	nil	
Maize	3,999	"

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is—Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

FAULKNER—November 13, at the Rumna, Dacca the wife of P. Leo Faulkner, Indian Police, of a daughter.

DEATH.

HARDING—November 7, at the Maternity Hospital, Bangalore, of peritonitis, Rebecca Fox (Foxie), the beloved wife of Conductor Harry G. Harding, Bengal Ordnance Dept. and daughter of the late Lieut. Fred. Aitkins, I. S. M. D., aged 42 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR.
Byculla Bridge, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 247.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 48m.; Sun sets, 6h. 0m.; High water, 3·9m., 2-55a.; Low water, 9·10m., 8-39a.

H. E. the Viceroy in Bombay.

Visits to Arab and Water Stables, also to the Cama Hospital.

Inspection of the Mazagon-Sewri Reclamation and of the New Docks.

Visits the Ladies' Club. Dinner with the Commodore.

Her Highness the Begum of Junagadh's Purdah Party in honour of Her Excellency the Countess of Minto, 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph Performances, near the Municipal Office, 7, 8·30, and 10 p.m., on Saturdays, special at 11·15 p.m.

Maxim : "Time, patience and industry are the three great masters of the world."

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Saturday, November 20.—H. E. the Viceroy in Bombay :—Address from the Corporation, Town Hall ; Departure for Bijapur, Victoria Terminus, 10 p.m. Fifth Criminal Sessions, High Court, 11 a.m. Sun rises, 6h. 49m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m High water, 6-22m. 7·8a.; Low water, 1·19a.

Monday, November 22.—Municipal Corporation, 3-40, p.m. Prize Distribution by H. E. the Governor to the pupils of the Society for the Promotion of Education among the Masses. Fifth Criminal Sessions, High Court, 11 a.m. Sun rises, 6h. 49m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m High water, 6-22m. 7·8a.; Low water, 1·19a.

Tuesday, November 23.—Fifth Criminal Sessions, High Court, 11 a.m. Sun rises, 6h. 50m Sun sets, 6h. 0m. ; High water, 7·25m., 8·20a. Low water, 1·1m., 2·5a.

Wednesday, November 24.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Badham Pile and Coy. extraordinary general meeting, 6 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 50m.; Sun sets, 6h. 0m.; High water, 8·21m., 9·20a. Low water, 2·13m., 2·47a.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton presides at the fifth Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, which commence to-morrow.

CANDIDATE FOR THE ENLARGED COUNCIL.—Mr. Abdul Kadur Pathan, a vakil of Dharwar, has come forward for election to the enlarged Bombay Council as a Mahomedan representative in the Southern division.

RADIO TELEGRAMS.—The s. s. "Malwa" leaves Bombay at 2 p.m. on Saturday the 20th instant and radio telegrams will be received at the rate of 1 anna per word. Radio communication is expected to continue for about 20 hours after the time of the ship's departure.

A FALSE RUMOUR.—We are asked to contradict the rumour that is now current in the city that Rao Bahadur Dhakji Cassinathji, J. P., is not seeking re-election in the Municipal Corporation at the next General Elections. There is not the slightest truth in that report. The Rao Bahadur is as willing as ever to again enter the Corporation.

PRINCESS VICTORIA MARY GYMKHANA.—The Maharaj of Rajpipla has made a donation of Rs. 1,000 to the Gymkhana and Gymnasium. Members of the Gymkhana will be glad to learn that arrangements have been made, under which one or other of the local Bands will play at the Gymkhana on Thursdays and Saturdays for their amusement.

AN "AT HOME" AT CHINKEE BAUG.—Mr. Dharamsey Morarji Gosuldas held an "At Home" at his bungalow in Girgaum Back Road on Wednesday evening, to which some of the American tourists now in Bombay were invited as guests. Some time was agreeably spent in introductions and the interchange of social amenities ; and the proceedings terminated with light refreshments and the distribution of flowers and rosewater.

PRAYER MEETING FOR THE SAFETY OF THE VICEROY.—A prayer meeting was held on the premises of the Saiyala Shanti Bhawan, Bhendy Bazaar, on Tuesday evening, to offer prayers for the narrow escape of His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Minto from the dastardly attack made upon them at Ahmedabad. Mr. Saiyala, in explaining the object of the meeting, wished long life and happiness to Lord Minto, who was, he said, the most benevolent-hearted Viceroy that ever came to this country.

THE FIRST MARATHA ADVOCATE OF THE HIGH COURT.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presided at a meeting called by the Maratha Aikalchoo Society on Tuesday for the purpose of congratulating Mr. Gopalrao Dajiba Naidoo as the first Maratha who has successfully passed the examination of an Advocate of the Bombay High Court. Mr. Koregaunkar, Vakil, explained the object of the Society in honouring Mr. Naidoo. The Chairman having made a few appropriate remarks, Mr. Naidoo was presented with garlands and bouquets of flowers; and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—Under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood the Lord Bishop of Bombay will deliver an address on "Education and Life" on Saturday the 20th instant at 6·30 p.m. (S.T.), in the Hall of the Wilson College, Chowpatty. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar has kindly consented to preside. This address has been specially arranged for the benefit of mufussil students who have gathered here in large numbers for the various University examinations and as such the student class is specially invited to attend.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Colonel H. S. Haselgrove and Officers, the Band of the 109th Infantry will play the following programme of music at the Yacht Club at 6-15 p.m. this evening :

March	The Green Howards ..... J. Ord. Hume
Overture ...	Mirella ..... Gounod
Valse	La Lettre de Manon ..... E. Gillet
Selection	La Fille du Regiment ... Donizetti
Clarionet Solo ...	Miranda ..... Hewgill
Selection ...	The Arcadians ..... Monckton

BAND AT THE PAREL INSTITUTE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel G. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers the Band of the 1st Battalion, B.I.P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

March	Mandia Road ..... Adams
Overture ...	Fra Deavolo ..... Auber
Serenata	Love in Idleness ..... Macbeth
Selection ...	The Spring Chicken ..... Caryll
Valse ...	Andalusische Liebestraume ... Friedeman
Egyptian Serenade ...	Amina ..... Lincke
Galop	The Bird's Beak ..... Fahrbach

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

WAGING WAR AGAINST THE KING.

Convictions and Sentences Confirmed.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr Justice Heaton.

IMPERATOR VS. GANESH DAMODAR SAVARKAR.

For the Accused :—Mr. Joseph Baptista, instructed by Mr. B. V. Desai.

For the Crown :—The Government Pleader.

Their Lordships yesterday gave judgment in the appeal preferred by the accused against the convictions and sentences of transportation for life under Section 121 and of two years' rigorous imprisonment under Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code by Mr. B. C. Kennedy, Sessions Judge of Nasik, both the sentences to run concurrently. He was further ordered to forfeit all his property to the Crown.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in delivering his judgment, said :—In supporting this appeal, Mr. Baptista, the learned counsel for the appellant, has raised two points. First, he contends that the poems charged as treason and sedition are either mythological or historical references and do not relate whether to the British Government in India or the present times. I cannot accede to this argument. It is true that the writer has chosen either mythological or historical events and personages, but that is for the purpose of illustrating and emphasising his main thesis that the country should be rid of the present rule by means of the sword. The innuendos cannot be mistaken or misunderstood. For instance, the 5th poem purports to refer to the destruction of "foreign demands" by Rama, Krishna and Shivaji. But that it is not a mere description of the past but is meant to be a covert allusion to the British, is apparent from the frequent use of the term "black" in referring to the people of this country. Any one can see that the frequent play upon the word "black" is intended as a contrast to the word "white" and the implication is that the black are ruled by the white and that the latter will and must be killed by a black leader of the black. So also as to the next poem, No. 7. Under the guise of an invocation or prayer to Ganesh, the god, who, according to Hindu belief, destroys evil, the writer calls upon him to take up the sword and be ready for war, because the demons of subjection have spread lamentation all over the world. The demons are characterised as dissembling notorious, treacherous, cut-throat. Applications and petitions, says the writer, were frequently made attended with abject submission. But this meanest of the mean would not indeed be persuaded by begging, and he goes on to say that this meanest of the mean must be killed by the blows of the sword. This poem is headed "The state of mind of the people at the time of Shivaji's birth." The people are supposed to offer a prayer to the god Ganesh to take up the root and exterminate the demon who has subjected the country to dependence. The allusion to petitions rejected is to what is called by some as "the policy of mendicancy." Ganesh is asked to take birth as Shivaji. The writer evidently had in mind the Gunpati Melas and of the present times, and he who runs may read the animus of the lines and the lessons intended to be conveyed. The 9th poem, which is headed "who obtained in dependence without war? winds up with this remark : He who desires swarajya (one's own rule) must make war. The 17th poem professes to be a prayer of the Manias to the God Shiva, but one can plainly see that the sting of the verses lies in the covert allusion to the present rulers of British India. The translations of the poems into English bring out the sting clearly enough, but to those who know Marathi, who can either sing or understand the poems, the venom is too transparent to be mistaken for anything else than [illegible] with the British Government. [illegible] to counsel to quibble about the meaning of certain words in the poems—such as "parka" and "kals"—and argue that they have no reference to the present times. No doubt, the writer has used several words each having a double meaning, but that meaning only serves to emphasise the fact that the writer's main object is to preach war against the present Government in the names of certain gods of the Hindus and certain warriors, such as Shivaji. Those names are mere pretexts for the text, which is : "Take the sword and destroy the Government because it is foreign and oppressive." For the purpose of finding the motive and intention of the writer, it is unnecessary to import into the interpretation of the poems sentiments or ideas borrowed from the Bhagvat Gita. The poems afford their own interpretation, and one who knows Marathi can or will understand them as preaching anything but war against the British Government, Mr. Baptista has conceded that if the poems be construed as referring to the British Government they fall within the meaning of sedition under Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code. That they are such as to excite disaffection goes without saying.

The only question is, whether these poems also fall within Section 121 of the Code and amount to an abetment of the waging of war against the King-Emperor, and his rule in India. Mr. Baptista's contention is that the word "abet" in this section must be construed as excluding all idea of mere instigation, and that for the purposes of the offence of abetment under this Section, there must be some actual insurrection, that, in other words, it must be shown that a large multitude was collected and had weapons for mischief. Under the English law, "mere words, spoken however wicked and abominable, if they do not relate to any act or design then actually on foot against the life of the King or the levying of war against him and in the contemplation of the speaker, do not amount to treason." And the same has been held to apply to writings (State Trials Vol I page 629). But under our Penal Code, the waging or levying of war and the abetting of it are put upon the same footing by Section 121. That is, the abetting of the waging of war is under the Code as much an offence of treason as the waging of war itself. The word "abetment" is defined in Section 107 of the Code and one of its meanings, as given there, is "instigating any person to do anything." This meaning is not excluded by anything that occurs in Section 121. The general law as to abetment, is laid down in Sections 107 to 120 of the Code. According to it, "to constitute the offence of abetment, it is not necessary that the act abetted should be committed or that the effect required to constitute the offence should be caused." This applies to the abetment of the waging of war against the King as much as to the abetment of any other offence under the Code. The only difference created between the former offence and other offences is that while under the general law as to abetment a distinction is made for the purposes of punishment between abetment which has succeeded and abetment which has failed, Section 121 does away with that distinction so far as the offence of waging war is concerned, and deals equally with an abettor whose instigation has led to a war and one whose instigation has taken no effect whatever. And that for this simple reason that such a crime more than any other must be sharply and severely dealt with at its very first appearance and nipped in the bud with a strong hand.

But it is urged that in the present case there has been no instigation by the appellant of any person or ascertained body of person by means of these poems to wage war. It is in evidence and is admitted before us by the appellant's counsel that the book containing the poems was exposed for sale and published that copies of it were circulated among the public in that is among a large number of persons. Because that a number cannot be definitely ascertained or counted, it cannot be said that the publication was any the less to a body of persons.

THE LAST ARGUMENT.

Mr. Baptista's last argument is that these poems do not instigate any one to wage war, but merely prepare the minds of the people for war and constitute no more than constructive treason. That is asking us to put too wild a construction on the poems in a consideration which is not supported by the plain words, not to say, the innuendos of the poems. The 5th poem does not indeed contain any direct instigation to war, but the 7th poem, in the name of the god Ganesh, is substantially an appeal to the people to take up the sword and fight with the demons, who, it is said, have spread lamentation throughout the country by subjecting it to their rule. And the 9th poem concludes by saying that he who wishes for "Swarajya" must wage war, and that is the dominating idea or text of the whole book. We are entitled to look into the poems other than those forming the subject matter of the charges for the purpose of finding out the intention of the writer and the design of the publication. In poem No. 6 the writer calls upon Aryans to devise some remedy against what he calls the slavery of foreign rule, and says that the kingdom of independence can be obtained only through pools of blood. Poem No. 11 is a most direct appeal to young men "to gird up their loins," "cast off foreign yoke," "take up sticks" and "cut," out the sage of slavery." Merely saying that independence cannot be gained without fighting does not amount to treason; but here it is more than that. A spirit of blood thirsting and murderous eagerness directed against the Government and "white" rulers runs through the poems; the urgency of taking up the sword is conveyed in unambiguous language and an appeal of blood-thirsty incitement is made to the people to take up the sword, form secret societies, and adopt guerilla warfare for the purpose of rooting out "the demon" of foreign rule. All this is instigation. For these reasons the convictions and sentences under Sections 121 and 124A must be confirmed and the appeal dismissed.

MR. JUSTICE HEATON.

Mr. Justice Heaton, in delivering a separate judgment, said :

The appellant in this case has been tried for, convicted of and punished for sedition and abetment of waging war against the King under Sections 124A and 121 of the Indian Penal Code, in that he published certain poems. The correctness or otherwise of conviction depends entirely on the character of the poems. Certain of them are specifically referred to in the charge. The rest have been referred to in argument and the perusal of the whole is necessary in order to ascertain the true character of those specifically referred to in the charge. There are in all 18 poems.

SEDITION OF A GROSS KIND.

After giving a brief outline of the different poems, his Lordship proceeded to say : Briefly summarised the teaching of this book is that India must have independence : that otherwise she will be unworthy of herself : that independence cannot be obtained without armed rebellion : and that, therefore, the Indians ought to take arms and rebel. This is quite plain though the teaching is highly veiled by allusion to mythology and history. It is sedition of a gross kind and very little attempt was made to show that the conviction under Section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code was not correct. But it was earnestly argued that the conviction under Section 121 was wrong. It was argued that there was not any instigation and therefore there was not any abetment. With this I will deal later. Then it was argued that there was not any instigation of any known or definite person, and that short of this there could not be abetment. The foundation of this argument is to me unintelligible. So far as I am able to understand the meaning of the word instigate, as used in Section 107 of the Indian Penal Code, there may be instigation of an unknown person. Then it was argued that the instigation if any falls under Section 117 of the Indian Penal Code which provides a penalty for abetting the commission of an offence by the public or by more than ten persons. Three thousand copies of the book were printed and admittedly it was intended to sell as many as possible. Therefore the instigation was undoubtedly intended to be of the public or of more than ten persons. Consequently the offence committed is punishable under Section 117. But it was further argued that it was therefore not punishable under Section 121. That argument I am unable to accept. A prosecution under Section 121 requires a complaint by the Government. That complaint has been instituted. Having been instituted, the accused had to be tried and it had to be determined whether he has committed an offence under Section 121. If he has, then he must be punished under that Section, whether the offence also falls under some other Section or not.

THE MOST COGENT ARGUMENT.

[illegible] whether the offence under Section 121 has or has not been committed. Briefly stated the most cogent argument for the defence is this : So long as a man only tries to inflame feeling, to excite a state of mind, he is not guilty of anything more than sedition. It is only when he definitely and clearly incites to action that he is guilty of instigating and, therefore, abetting the waging of war. That is, it seems to me, a correct statement. Therefore it has to be determined whether the poems recited in the charge, do clearly instigate to action. It is contended for the defence that they do not. In my opinion, they do.

In unmistakable language they tell the readers of the book to form secret societies, to make arms and to revolt against the Government. That is clearly, to my mind an instigation to action. Therefore I think the conviction is correct and should be confirmed.

I attach no importance to the argument that the word "abet" in Section 121 means something less than that word as used in Section 107 of the Indian Penal Code. Section 7 refutes that argument. Nor I am impressed by the argument that the abetment meant by Section 121 means abetment of some war in progress. There may be and usually is instigation of rebellion before rebellion actually begins.

Under the law of this country instigation of that kind is abetting the waging of war against the King.

The convictions and sentences were accordingly confirmed and the appeal dismissed.

PARTITION SUIT.

Question of Mahomedan Law.

DECREE FOR THE PLAINTIFF.

Before Mr. Justice Beaman.

MOOSA ASAM PATELL VS. ISMAIL MOOSA AND OTHERS.

For the Plaintiff :—Mr. Mirza and Mr. Khan, instructed by Messrs. Mirza, Mirza and Mangaldas.

For the first three Defendants :—Mr. R. D. N. Wadia and Mr. J. D. Dave, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Patell.

For the fourth Defendant :—Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola and Mr. B. J. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhai and Company.

His Lordship yesterday delivered judgment in the suit filed by the plaintiff for partition of the property mentioned in the plaint for taking of accounts of rents and profits, recovered by the first and the second defendants, etc.

The facts of the case have already been reported.

His Lordship, in delivering his judgment, said that this suit had been brought by the plaintiff as one of the heirs of the deceased Aishabai to have her half share in the house in dispute distributed amongst her heirs. It had been resisted by the first three defendants as donees from Aishabai under a hiba-bil-ewaz, dated the 17th October 1898. The defence was originally two-fold. The second defendant had contended in his written statement that he and his children, the first and the third defendants, had acquired a complete title to the property in suit from Aishabai by adverse possession or in the alternative that Aishabai had given to them by the deed of gift in the form of hiba-bil-ewaz all her right, title and interest in the property in October 1898 and that the said gift was legal and binding and effected a valid transfer of the ownership under the Mahomedan Law. On the face of it, these two defences were rather contradictory than alternative. For it was clear that if, as the second defendant had alleged in his written statement and had reiterated in his oral evidence before the Court, he had had adverse possession of the property for more than twelve years, Aishabai would have had no right, title or interest which she could make the subject of gift to him in 1898. Or assuming that he came no more than that his adverse possession had commenced to run some year before 1898, it had not then ripened into legal ownership. Still the implication would be that Aishabai was not in possession of the property and therefore would not have been in a position to comply with one of the essential requirements of the Mahomedan Law of gift. Similarly if he had relied upon a gift by Aishabai in 1898, it was as clear that he could not establish any title against Aishabai's heirs by adverse possession. Continuing His Lordship said that as soon as he had heard the written statement read, it seemed to this Lordship that this was really a case in which it would be necessary to put the defendant to his election, who might rely upon one defence or the other, but he could hardly be allowed to rely upon both. Or assuming that as a mere matter of pleading he might have relied upon both, it was pretty clear that by endeavouring to suppress both these defences at one and the same time from the Court, he would virtually put an end to all chances of succeeding in his defence. But as soon as the case opened the learned counsel representing the defendant had anticipated any such observations by framing issues which contained no allusion whatever to the defence by adverse possession. And on his attention being drawn to this, he stated that his client intended for the purpose of this suit to rely upon the gift and the gift alone.

The case then had really broken up, said his Lordship, into two parts. The first ground of the second defendant's defence was that the plaintiff was not entitled to maintain this suit ; and he based that contention upon the allegation that the plaintiff was not the legitimate son of his putative father Adam and mother Aishabai but an illegitimate son of Aishabai born to Adam out of wedlock. Considering the character of the suit and the facts that among the other defendants there were doubted heirs of the deceased Aishabai, who would have been entitled to have precisely the same issue tried and determined between them and the second defendant, this preliminary line of defence was, in His Lordship's opinion, ill-advised. The position of the second defendant and his children, the first and the third defendants, in relation to the plaintiff and other defendants in this suit was simply this. The plaintiff and the other def

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE steamer Hydra, 831 tons, Captain G Kesseborn, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

THE steamer Overdale, 2,240 tons, Captain J White, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE Austrian Lloyd's steamer Pagenturm, 3,160 Tons, Captain A. Fischbeck arrived in harbour on Thursday from Hamburg and Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Firozi, 2,005 tons Captain A B Watson, will sail to-day for Jedah, with 921 pilgrims.

THE steamer Irish Monarch, 2,792 tons, Captain R Rettie, will sail to day for Newcastle via Point de Galle with ballast.

THE steamer Sanctoria, 2,377 tons, Captain W Ward sailed on Thursday for Calcutta, with ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lawada, 2,124 tons, Captain C Lane, sailed on Thursday for Calcutta, via Coast ports with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & [illegible] INDIAN MARINE SHIPS

DOCKYARD

H. M. S. Redbreast....Lieut Pisfall .....Royal Navy
H M S Perseus.....Capt [illegible] .....d Navy
H M S Proserpine...Capt J T Marshall .....d Navy
H I M S Lawrence ...Comdr E [illegible] Mills .....R I Marine In the stream.
H M S Sphinx...Comdr N Harvey .....R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 18.

Britannia.....1969 Hales .....Bo & H S & Co
Banca.....5095 Collyer.....P & O Co
Blake ...2895 Hill .....W & A Graham & Co
Glendhu.....2629 Norrie .....M M & Co
Hydra...831 Karslborn .....P F Campbell & Co
Irish Monarch ... ...2792 Rettre .....K Nixon & Co
Kasara ..... 505 Elton .....M M & Co
Kamsler .....1864 Molch..... A Strandes
Nanrikabar ...2124 Lane ..... M M & Co
Nizam .....2041 Morgan .....T Morrison and Co
Salt .....1443 ..... & Co
Sanctoria.....2373 Ward ..... W & A G & Co
Strathness.....2818 Lamont ..... K Nixon & Co
Wearbeck .....2416 Lewis ..... K Nixon & Co
Waroonga...1609 Morrison..... M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest	Date.	Agents.
A Delta	4780	Snow...	Shanghai...	24-11	P & O Co
E Bickhall	2731	Jones	A'werp	25 11	S Smidt & Co
G & R Trafford Hall	3436	Wood	Karachi	21 11	K Nixon & Co
B & E F S Clampa	2453	Marcsea	Gerston	27-11	W & A Graham & Co
F Germanic	2171	Barrow	Hull	26-11	W & A G & Co
G Mozaffari	1387	Molong	Zanzibar	22-11	B & P S N Co
H Firozi	2006	Watson	Jeddah	19-11	B & P S N Co
K Calcutta	2244	Young	Genoa	19-11	J Mackintosh & Co
L Markgraf	2325	Timm	Jeddah	24-11	A Strandes
M Fakhri	2555	Revill	Jeddah	18-11	B & H S N Co Ld
N Harlesden	3724	Gray	Philadelphia	25-11	R & A Willis
O Barbara	2414	Hogborn	Antwerp	22-11	W & A Graham & Co
P Linden Hall	2340	Sullock	A'werp	27-11	W & A G & Co
Q Hopemount	2105	Stannard	Dunkirk	19 11	W & A G & Co

Offside P

City of Vienna	2979	Greenhorn	Jeddah	20-11	K Nixon & Co

H W P D

Courland	760	Samsoodin	G Ports	25-11	Bo S N Co Ld
Poosni	552	Hoosein	B'Nagar	20 11	Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Alavi	2324	Hill	Jeddah	22-11	B & P S N Co
2 Elysia	6500	Haig	Liverpool	24-11	W & A Graham & Co
3 Ceylon Maru	3143	Pyne	Kobe	27 11	N Y Kaisha
4 Lydford	2575	Tyson	R'dam	27-11	T Morrison & Co.
6 Moorfield	3725	Fleming	Genoa	25-11	K Nixon & Co
7 King Howel	2321	Davies	Antwerp	27 11	T Morrison & Co
8 Persia	3779	Guirgavich	Kobe	23 11	A L B S N Co
9 Delhi	4784	Gardon	Shanghai	8-12	P & O Co
10 & 11 Dwarka	759	Mozon	Basrah	18-11	M & Co
46 Trenegios	2487	Luke	Genoa	20-11	T Morrison & Co

M W P D

H M S Hyacinth...Capt Dick .....R Navy

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
17	Hydra s	Kersebern	Bangkok,
18	Overdale s	White	Calcutta, Nov 6
	Pagenturm s	Fischbeck	Hamburg, Oct 16

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Cleveland s	Dempwolf	Colombo
	Dwarka s	Mozon	Persian Gulf &c
	Fakari s	Revill	Jedah
	Sanctoria s	Ward	Calcutta
	Lawada s	Lane	Calcutta, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Thursday :—

Steamer Irish Monarch Rettie for Newcastle, &c.
" Firouse Watson for Jedah.

The following vessels began to load on Thursday :—

Steamer Persia (a Lloyd's) for China, &c.
" Markgraf for Jedah, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O Co's steamer Salsette, with the home-ward mails of the 13th instant arrived at Aden at 1-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 17th Nov.

The same O's steamer Morea, with the outward mails of the 12th instant passed Suez at 6 a.m. on Thursday the 18th Nov.

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BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, NOV. 19, 1909.

BRITISH INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA.

BRITISH East Africa, observes an anonymous traveller, who criticises our administration of that territory, is a country for which the British taxpayer contributes a grant-in-aid every year under the impression that he is providing the means for his own kith and kin to emigrate and start life again under more favourable conditions, "whilst all the time he is paying for the colonisation of the Indians, and even these are a low class lot." The statement as to the British taxpayers' contribution is true, but that he is paying for the colonisation of Indians is utterly inaccurate, as well as absurd. The low lands of East Africa can be cultivated by none but Indians; the highlands which are the most valuable and productive areas are reserved for white settlers and have been from the first. The coolie and the agricultural labourer and the artisan are not expected to be a very high class lot wher ever they may be taken from. But our East African traveller, who is not free of the taint of the "White South African," and the "White Australian," protests against the very idea of the administrative amalgamation of Uganda and British East Africa, and declares that no administrator, with even a superficial knowledge of these two large countries and their different requirements, would think of merging the two. Uganda, he describes as a purely native country, so full of natives as not to leave room for a white colony and with a climate not suitable for European settlers. The administration required there is simply for native officials, who will devote themselves to guiding him in the way of developing himself and his country apart from the white man. The same class of official is declared to be unfit for British East Africa, when considered as a white man's country, the conditions are altogether different and more complex, requiring the officials, at any rate the senior ones, to be even of wider experience, who have a thorough knowledge of the white colonial and a sense of justice and fairness towards the native. It is urged that the laws in the two territories should likewise be different as it does not appear even to the ordinary thinker, that a code of laws suitable for a purely Native State or dependency is also suitable for a colony of whites. The law of British East Africa is based on the Indian Penal Code, against which our traveller protests, but he forgets, if he ever knew, that the Indian Penal Code suffices to procure justice and fairness both to European and Indian and is as likely to prove as successful in British East Africa as in India.

What the writer desires is to raise an agitation to pronounce British East Africa a white colony. He is without sympathy for the Asiatic of any race, and curtly asks: "Is it to be a white settlers' country or not?" If not, he would have the white colonists informed of the fact at once, and he angrily adds: "The weak policy of indecision and reluctance to tackle such difficult problems is characteristic of our present phase of public life in England." He would have the policy of "muddling through" abandoned and cool-headed statesmen come forward to carry out a definite policy in a methodical manner "if we are going to keep our colonies or even to survive at all." Quoting Mr. Winston Churchill, who recently scampered through East Africa, the writer says "there are already in miniature in British East Africa all the elements of keen political and racial discord, all the materials for hot and acrimonious debate. The white man versus the black; the Indian versus both; the settler as against the planter; town contrasted with the country." But "Indian versus both" is the issue which stands out above the rest in British East Africa; so much so that when that is settled it is anticipated that the disappearance of the others is purely a matter of time and good government. Evidently the Indian is less tractable than the native of the country. He wants more for his work and is less of a beast of burden than the native. His potential competition is more keenly felt and as in South Africa, the East African colonist is arriving at the conclusion that there is not room for the Asiatic as well as the native—if the Asiatic is to have equal rights and to be free to enter into competition with the white man. Well as the war-note has been sounded, the Asiatic must buckle on his armour lest he be taken unawares. It will not be an easy matter to uproot them, says the offender, for the Indian is getting more firmly fixed in British East Africa every day and prompt action is necessary. To the assertion that without the Indian the revenue would fall, he replies that so it may, but the exodus of the Indian would be gradual and there would be time to adjust finances as necessity arose. With a feigned regard for economy and humanity, the self-appointed reformer would proceed gradually. He complains of the likeness of Mombasa to an Asiatic town and of the squalor of the Indian quarters of Nairobi. "The newcomer from home finds it hard to believe that he is in an English country at all; every other shop is kept by an Indian, most of those one meets on the streets, if not African natives, are Indians: more than half the shop quarter, if not in possession of, is occupied by Asiatics. The clerks in the banks and even in Government offices are Asiatics, as are also the engine-drivers, guards and even stationmasters on the line." A splendid testimony to the energy and capacity of the Indian speaks in their favour, and argues the wisdom of retaining their services and encouraging them rather than of getting rid of them, gradually or otherwise.

If they were not capable men they would not have been appointed to responsible positions, and if their capabilities are superior to those of the white settlers—which considering that most of them are followers of the plough, is quite conceivable—it is not a matter of surprise they receive advancement and the ambitious white settler is jealous of their success. Hence we hear the cry [illegible] and Asiatic cannot exist in the same colony on terms of equality. Even the would-be destroyer finds it necessary to acknowledge that in thrift and business aptitude the Asiatic can compete successfully with the European, especially in the trades and professions of the middle classes. It is this competition the white settler fears and here we have a confession of it. "His (the Asiatic's) manner of living and social condition is such, that whilst performing the same work he can subsist on a few shillings a month and live like a Kaffir and often worse. Whenever he comes into competition with the European shopkeeper, trader, builder, farmer, carpenter, engine-driver, clerk, etc., the Europeans so employed will surely be squeezed out in time. The white European settler cannot prosper in British East Africa if the Asiatic is going to remain in any position but that of an unskilled labourer." The European settler has his remedy. If he wishes to live in a white man's country, Australia and South Africa are open to him and would welcome him. The point which is lost sight of by rabid anti-Asiatic agitators is that elbow-room must be found for the surplus population of India, just as surely as for that of Great Britain, and while India remains a dependency of Britain it must be the aim of the Imperial Government to consider her interests as religiously as those of any other part of the Empire. If certain white men object to live under the same sky they have the alternative. If they cannot compete with the Asiatic on equal terms in countries which are open to both, the probability is that they would suffer just as keenly and be as far behind in the race, competing with men of their own nationality and class and trade, in a country where white men and white men only are permitted to exist.

THE LATEST IN POLITICAL SPEAKING.

ILFRACOMBE, that favourite Devonshire watering place, has brought forth a new idea in political propaganda, which should add to the gaiety of electioneering campaigns. We shall expect to see it enjoying a great vogue in England next January. New political dodges have been plentiful lately, and Mr. Lloyd-George struck quite a new idea when he sent gramophones reproducing his speeches to political meetings all over the country. The Ilfracombe Tariff Reform League, however, has gone one better. As they could not hear a speech from Mr. Joseph Chamberlain himself, they had a speech from the closest imitation of Mr. Chamberlain that they could muster. We are told that an orator named Thorne impersonated Mr. Chamberlain and recited that politician's Greenock speech. He was furnished with a complete Chamberlainian "get-up" even to the exact detail of an orchid sent by Mr Chamberlain's own garde er from Mr. Chamberlain's own hot-houses. What wonder that the performance was received with great enthusiasm! This is an idea, which lends itself to great expansion, and we shall expect to hear quite a lot about it in January. The impersonator might be a little more than a mere physical representation, for a little memory of mannerism would add greatly to the artistiveness of the show. A gentleman who could work up a repertoire, and could for instance turn on Mr. Balfour, Mr. Chamberlain or Lord Rosebery at will, would be a valuable asset to his party and the repertoire should be a valuable asset to himself. Again, why should not some of our well-known elocutionists undertake the business? Here is a chance for Mr. George Alexander to get a little practice for that political career which he is said to coat-mplate. Serious-minded politicians, we might suggest should be represented by serious actors, while those politicians whom we find it difficult to take seriously might be represented by people who are not intended to be taken seriously. For instance, when Mr. George Alexander had delivered one of Mr. Asquith's speeches, George Robey might [illegible]appropriately appear as Mr. Winston Churchill. Mr. Robey, for instance, would make a great thing out of the dog-whip incident. A few little turns of this sort would help to make elections really entertaining, which they are not at present.

THE VICEROY AND THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY, yesterday, in replying to an address from the Chamber of Commerce, expressed himself a greater believer in face to face discussion, but it is also noteworthy that His Excellency did not permit himself to make any committal statement with regard to the representations contained in the address. That document, it is true, made reference to various subjects which do not come within the jurisdiction of the Chamber. But His Excellency, quite politely, omitted to make reference to them, not even reminding the deputation that politics ought not to find countenance in a Chamber of Commerce. As to the Chamber's observations on the Muttra-Aligarh Railway idea His Excellency offered little—in fact no—encouragement, failing to recognise the necessity for the construction of the line. But we scarcely like the reference to Calcutta's requirement of a *quid pro quo* "for the further diversion of trade from herself to Bombay which might ensue." If Bombay requires the line and makes out a case in support of it we fail to see why Calcutta should be pampered and given a line it neither needs nor desires. On the subject of the further cheapening of telegrams the Viceroy held out no hope. In fact we fear the deputation of the Chamber of Commerce was so charmed by His Excellency's gracious manner that they had to wait until they returned home to discover that they had achieved nothing by their visit. They will not yet have had time to feel disappointed. But perhaps they neither hoped for nor expected anything beyond the utmost courtesy.

THE LORDS AND THE BUDGET.

THE motion of Lord Lansdowne to refer the Budget to the people, is precisely [illegible] and has produced the results we foreshadowed. The pity is that following the bad example of Mr. Lloyd-George and Mr. Winston Churchill, responsible Ministers and Members of Parliament are indulging in unnecessarily strong language and more that is a direct appeal to the baser instincts of the people. The Lords have justified their existence as a legislative assembly and have taken nothing more than a constitutional and legitimate step. They moreover recognise the right of the people to decide. Yet we find men like Mr. Runciman declaring the "Lords have no more right to reject the Finance Bill than has the Crown to refuse assent. We will defend the covenant of our liberties at all costs." Then Dr. Macnamara, in speech at Camberwell, says, "the Lords are going to get the surprise of their lives," and similar absurdities which may serve to mislead illiterate voters, but can neither educate nor elevate the people nor guide them as to their duty at the polls. As Mr. Balfour said the other night, it would be fatal to the institutions of the country if the Lords were deprived of right of saying that some matters were so grave that the country should declare its will upon them. The main function of the Second Chamber is to see that the Government is a popular Government and that people are not betrayed by hasty ill-considered legislation, inspired by electoral or vindictive motives.

ON the Appellate Side of the High Court yesterday, their Lordships Messrs. Justices Chandavarkar and Heaton disposed of the appeal of Ganesh Damodar Savarkar, confirming the convictions and sentences passed against him by Mr. B. C. Kennedy, I.C.S., Sessions Judge of Nasik under Sections 124A and 121 of the Indian Penal Code. The accused was sentenced to transportation for life on the first charge and to two years' rigorous imprisonment on the second charge, both the sentences to run concurrently. It was further ordered that all his property be confiscated to the Crown.

A FRONTIER correspondent reports an attack by a gang of robbers upon the house of the schoolmaster at the Primary School at Kirman, Upper Kurram. The schoolmaster was wounded and has died of his injuries.

AMONG the Mahomedan voters for representatives on the new Provincial Legislative Councils in Madras, Bengal, the United Provinces and Eastern Bengal and Assam, a very numerous class will be Government pensioners. All gazetted and commissioned officers, in receipt of pensions, will be entitled to vote. Retired native officers, as well as those who were in civil employment will thus come on the lists, and both will doubtless appreciate fully the advantage of recording their votes for candidates.

RETURNS for the month of September show that sixty-five lakhs of rupees worth of silver, and one hundred and ten lakhs worth of gold were imported into India. In the same month seventeen lakhs of rupees were made over to the Native States, but no coining took place, the columns showing the operations of the Mints being blank, both as regards Calcutta and Bombay. The opium revenue, to the end of last month, is twenty lakhs of rupees behind the estimates.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 29.

THE Census Return, showing that there are 1,250,000 more women than men in Britain, has set people talking anew about what they call "the superfluous woman." There is a distinctly old-fashioned flavour about the term. Why should any modern woman admit that she is "superfluous."

When all the world is open to her when so many professions and business callings invite her, it is all nonsense to call unmarried women "superfluous." There is too much humbug talked about marriage, and marriages being made in heaven. The woman who "lives her own life is no more superfluous than she who merely marries for either wealth or position"

LORD CURZON AND THE WOMEN STUDENTS IN GLASGOW.

Queen Margaret's College girls occupy a position in Scotland somewhat akin to the Girton girls in England, and when Lord Curzon was in Glasgow as Sir John Ure Primrose's guest, he visited this famous educational establishment and addressed the students, congratulating them on the position they had achieved in Scotland, a position which inspired them with all those common ideas, feelings and traditions which had existed from time immemorial in the male inhabitants of Universities and which women were capable of sharing and filling in no inferior degree.

OUIDA.

The friends of Ouida will be glad to learn that a monument at Lucca has been raised to her in the cemetery there by an English lady. The writer is represented as on her deathbed with her dog, "the only creature faithful to the end," lying at her feet.

AN ARTIST'S IMPRESSION OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

So many writters have waxed enthusiastic over the gentle, womanly side of Queen Victoria's character, that it is rather a novelty to find one in whom she obviously inspired unmixed awe, not to say fear. C. E. Halle writes in "Notes of a Painter's Life":—"The Exhibition of Portraits of the British Sovereigns from George I. to William IV was visited by Queen Victoria. . . . She came to the Tudor Exhibition on March 4th, 1890, and I was impressed, as all have been who have had the privilege of being presented to her, by her queenly dignity and the certain indescribable something—that 'Divinity which doth hedge a king'—which she possessed in such a marked degree. She was very small, very plainly dressed, yet even if one had not known who she was, it would have been impossible not to feel that she was a personage of much importance in the world. I went round the Exhibition with her, and when we came to the portraits of William IV, and Queen Adelaide, she said: 'This is not Queen Adelaide.' It was a portrait of the Queen as a much younger woman than she could have been when Queen Victoria knew her, and it had come to us from a collection which I thought was a guarantee for its authenticity; but I only bowed in response to her remark. I suppose that this was not sufficient, and that I ought at once to have had the picture removed, as she repeated. 'That is not Queen Adelaide,' in a tone of voice which showed how little she would brook any utterance of hers questioned for a minute."

A SOOTHSAYER'S GLOOMY PREDICTIONS.

What with Juvisy, Blackpool, Doncaster and other meetings, the public has an opportunity [illegible] monoplanes and biplanes, whose performances send a thrill of excitement through the crowd. Enthusiasts—and their numbers are great—will tell you that are long people will rush to and from their places of business in aeroplanes and that the streets will be left to cripples, dogs and mendicants. This certainly sounds very promising; but everybody is not of the same way of thinking. There is, for instance, Mme. de Thebes, who takes a gloomy view of aviation. Who is Mme. de Thebes? She is the French National Prophetess, and as such is listened to respectfully, although persons are sometimes sceptical about her predictions. "Man," said this distinguished soothsayer, "will never conquer the heavens. He can navigate the waters, he can even penetrate the liquid element to a certain depth; but he will no more be able to force his way into the sky than into the interior of the earth. Fire will drive him back from the bowels of our globe, and another force will oppose him high up in the sky. It is impossible to go against Nature and Nature has created birds to compel us to gaze on the Infinite, the domain of the invisible spirits."

THE KING AT NEWMARKET.

Fortunately there was a great change in the weather at Newmarket and the strong wind which had blown all night dried up the course quicker than could have been expected. There was no rain until late in the afternoon, and in consequence many smart toilettes were seen, but the cold caused nearly all the ladies present to wear furs and it must be admitted that they were needed. The King arrived by motor-car in time to witness the first race, and the Prince of Wales came soon afterwards. His Majesty wore a very thick coat, with the collar turned up, and after luncheon he went into the paddock to witness the saddling of his horse Minoru. Lord Marcus Beresford being with him. The Prince of Wales was in the Jockey Club box the greater part of the afternoon, where were assembled the Early of Durham, the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Harewood, the Earl of Lonsdale, the Earl of Ellesmere, Viscount Falmouth, the Earl of Coventry, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Arthur James, Captain Greer, Sir William Bass—who was elected to the Jockey Club two or three weeks ago—Sir Robert Buchanan Jardine, and one or two other members.

There was immense excitement when Minoru won. Even before the horse passed the post, people in the cheaper enclosures began to cheer and as the numbers went up the Earl of Derby and the Earl of Coventry were the first to congratulate His Majesty on his victory. Other friends offered their congratulations, and then, accompanied by Lord Derby and Lord Coventry, and followed by the Prince of Wales, with Colonel Holford, His Majesty walked briskly into the paddock to await the return of his horse. Mr. Richard Marsh accompanied Minoru into the enclosure, where he was unsaddled, and the King shook hands with his trainer and warmly congratulated him and also said a few words to Maher, the jockey, afterwards returning to the Club stand.

DRESS AT NEWMARKET.

The Countess of Ronaldshay appeared in a long frieze coat over a dark gown, and was seated for some time with her sister, Miss Archdale, and her aunt, Mrs. McCalmont. Close by were Mr. and Mrs. Patrick de Bathe, the latter being very smart in blue, with a blue toque trimmed with metallic-blue bugles. Lady Sarah Wilson wore a frieze coat and skirt of Parma violet, the coat being fashioned like a Norfolk jacket; her toque was of black. The Hon. Mrs. George Keppel wore a dress of very dark powder blue, and over it one of the fashionable caracul coats, trimmed with gimp, the toque being very small. Mrs. George Cornwallis West was well wrapped up in furs, and her gown was of very dark material. She had a dark hat trimmed with a mass of coloured feathers. The Countess of Crewe wore black cloth, with furs, and a large black hat trimmed with dull gold lace and black feathers. Her sister, Lady Sybil Grant, was in very dark brown, and had a very small toque trimmed with rosettes on either side.

LADY ST. HELIER'S MEMOIRS.

Lady St. Helier's dignified record of half a century is published by Edward Arnold and is sure to be well received. With Colonel Stanley, her first husband, she made what was in those days an exceedingly venturesome journey across America to Salt Lake City, Nevada, the Yosemite Valley, and California. As illustrating the extremely unsettled state of the country a curious tale is told. "On the night we arrived there was a man in the city of Denver who had made a bet with some of his friends that he would ride down the street in his nightshirt and let each of them have a shot at him, without being wounded. The preliminaries were carried out with due gravity. Every man at the windows and verandahs of the hotel shot at him as he tore madly by, but he got to the winning-post unhit and unharmed, and I believe the stakes were distributed in champagne and brandy to his friends and admirers at the hotel: at least, I thought so, judging by the noise and row that went on all night."

WOMEN OF THE PRESENT DAY.

Lady St. Helier has something to say (and she may be taken as an authority on the subject) as to the good looks of the present and past generations. Readers will be in interested to learn that she awards the palm to the women of to-day. "It is very difficult," she says, "after the lapse of so many years, to compare the physique and beauty of English men and women then with those of to-day." . . . If I were critical I should say that women nowadays are prettier than their grandmothers—stronger, better developed, better set-up, and certainly more independent and more self-reliant then they were forty years ago; but I do not think that the men are as handsome or physically as strong and as finely developed as their grandfathers. Of the later years of the nineteenth century Lady St. Helier has much to say—much of social and almost as much of political life. She has come to her task well equipped and her memories will certainly be widely read.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Enamels are destined to play an important part in this season's gifts. At one leading warehouse were to be seen hundreds of small, artistic brooches in silver, almost concealed under the really beautiful colouring applied. These are in the best of taste, and will not be found too costly for the modest purse when they appear upon the counters. If something more ambitious is aimed at in this direction there are most attractive sets, consisting of waist buckle, four or six handsome buttons for the blouse, and pair of hatpins, all to match in silver, with the enamelling in various shades of blues or greens, red, and a particularly successfull Parma violet tint. In regard to these, it may be some guidance to mention that the prices of such sets range from about 32s to 45s, and that they rank high among the season's novelties.

EVENING FROCKS.

Colour in the case of the evening frock is often dominated by shot effects and we have shot chiffons, ninons, satins and taffetas—all of these fabrics possessing wonderful charm. A ninon of shot maize and pink is delightful over a foundation of either pale pink or maize satin; or the idea may be reversed and an underskirt of shot satin worn with an overdress or tunic of one of the colours contained in the shot satin. For example a skirt of green and white satin overhung with green ninon and arranged with trimmings of silver might make a very charming scheme. The fact that both gauzy and solid fabrics are being produced in shot colourings, gives additional opportunities of evolving charming schemes in dark as well as light tones. I saw a dark ninon shot with blue and green mounted over a plain white satin, and a plain black chiffon might be very successfully mounted over a shot green and black or green and white.

THE LATE MR. LALMOHON GHOSE.

The Secretary of State's Sympathy.

Dr. S. K. Mullick, received the following letters by the last mail:—

Sir Charles Elliot, late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal writes:—I sympathise sincerely with the grief his family must feel by the death of your father-in-law Mr. Lalmohon Ghose.

The Secretary British Committee of the Indian National Congress writes:—This Committee at its meeting this morning unanimously adopted a resolution expressing deep regret at the death of Mr. Lal Mohon Ghose (a former President of the Indian National Congress) and high appreciation of the splendid services rendered by him to the Indian National cause. May I ask of you the favour of conveying the sense of this letter to the family of the deceased?

Sir Henry Cotton, M.P., in the course of a most appreciative letter, writes:—"I see in the mail of this week various appreciations of the great service rendered to India by our old friend Lal Mohon Ghose. They are great and when you and I know him in his prime there was no more valiant fighter for Indian liberties. He will always have a niche of honour with his illustrious contemporaries, his brother Monomohon, Ananda Mohon Bose, Surendra Nath, W. C. Bonerjee, and Romesh Chundar. The older generation among whom I include myself is now passing away, but not without the record of splendid work and self-sacrificing labour which will never be forgotten by their grateful countrymen. It is sad, indeed, to reflect on old friends dying and dead, but I look with confidence to their successors carrying on the noble traditions they have left."

Mr. Frank Lucas of the India Office writes:—"I am directed by Viscount Morley to convey an expression of his sincere condolence on the loss that you have sustained by the death of your distinguished relative Mr. Lal Mohon Ghose.

Mr. E. Digby, Editor "Indian Daily News" writes:—"Will you kindly accept on behalf of your wife and yourself an expression of my condolence at the lamented death of Mr. Lal Mohon Ghose."

The Mahomedan community has also expressed their condolence.

Nawab Abdur Rahaman Bahadur and Mr. Abdur Hamid, Editor "Moslem Chronicle" and Mr. Mustafa Raza have written in most eloquent terms of sympathy and condolence.

Dr. S. K. Mullick takes this opportunity of thanking those who were kind enough to send letters of sympathy, both on his own behalf and that of the rest of the family of Mr. Lalmohon Ghose.

DURING the week ending 16th November, 14 chests of opium were removed from warehouse in Bombay. Of these 5 were shipped to Cutch Mandvi, and farmers purchased as follows: Poona 2, Rajkote 1, Ahmednagar 6. During the week 18½ chests were imported from Indore.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged and will shortly take place at Bombay between Mr. Russell Sydney Gaddum, only son of the late Mr. Theodore H. Gaddum of Manchester and Mrs. Gaddum of Hove, Brighton, and Miss Dorothy Constance Ferrers Nicholson, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Ferrers Nicholson of Bombay.

POLITICS IN ENGLAND.

THE BUDGET CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Balfour on the Cotton Trade.

CONSERVATIVE CONFIDENCE IN LORD LANSDOWNE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 17.

Mr. Balfour, speaking at Manchester to-night, strongly advocated Tariff Reform and Colonial Preference as the only alternative to the Budget, which would be disastrous to all industries.

His speech was largely devoted to allaying fears that Tariff Reform would be detrimental to the cotton industry by increasing the cost of living of the workers. He did not believe it and he would never adhere to anything calculated to cause such an increase.

The cotton and other industries not only would not lose, but would gain, firstly by the treaty-making power which a tariff provided, and which mainly had enabled Germany to oust them from markets once theirs, and secondly by Colonial Preference. As the Colonies increased in population and wealth, preference would mean more to British industries.

The Cotton industry was not merely threatened by the growth of competition in Europe, but also by the Japanese and American competition in the East, and by the difficulties in the supply of raw material. Mr Balfour appealed to the Free Traders to note the German and American prosperity under high protection and to modify their views in accordance with experience. Mr. Balfour declared that the Budget would be destructive of all security of property. It would be fatal to the institutions of the country if the Lords were deprived of the right of saying that some matters were so grave that the country should declare its will upon them. The main function of the Second Chamber was to see that the Government was a popular Government, and that the people were not betrayed by hasty ill-considered legislation, inspired by electoral or vindictive motives. Whatever might be the issue of Lord Lansdowne's action, the course of referring the matter to the arbitrament of the people was the right one.

TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

At the annual conference of the Conservative Associations held in Manchester, at which 2,000 delegates were present, a resolution was adopted warmly approving Lord Lansdowne's action in permitting the Lords to show their confidence in the people.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 18.

Mr. Runciman, speaking at Hull last night, said there had been some talk of Lord Lansdowne's motion being the prelude to a conference of the two Houses, but Government refused to have dealings with the Lords on Finance and they absolutely refused to compromise on any tax or clause.

The Lords had no more right to reject the Finance Bill than had the Crown to refuse assent. "We will," he said, "defend the covenant of our liberties at all costs."

Dr. Macnamara, in a speech at Camberwell, said the Lords were going to get the surprise of their lives.

PRICE OF BEER REDUCED.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 18.

The London brewers have reduced the price of beer to the same figure as before the Budget, holding that there is no likelihood of the new duties being enforced.

Mr. Balfour, in his speech at Manchester, said the treatment of licences under the Budget was abominably unjust, and the attitude of the Budget to land was perfect folly. He advocated an extension of private ownership of land and an increase of small holdings. If land values were taxed, Municipalities and not the Exchequer should benefit.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 17.

The Fund raised by the *Standard* and the *Morning Post* to defray the expenses of Unionist-Labour candidates, has reached a total of £5,948. The list has now been closed.

LATER.

The Lords have passed the compromise amendments to the Irish Land Bill as accepted by Government.

The Liberal papers affirm that the feeling on the Stock Exchange is most gloomy about the Budget situation, while the Conservatives say that it is not disturbed at the prospect of a slight temporary inconvenience.

KING MANUEL IN THE CITY.

Improving Commercial Relations.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 17.

King Manuel, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, drove to the Guildhall to-day when the Freedom of the City was presented, and luncheon given with the usual state. King Manuel was heartily cheered by throngs in the street.

WHITE AUSTRALIA.

Exclusion of Indians.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 18.

Mr. Collins, a Commonwealth representative, lecturing in London, said that Australia's ideals were a continent for the whites, self-contained and self-defending. He justified absolute exclusion of Asiatics, not excepting Indians.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday raised the rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 5 per cent.

MAHOMEDAN REPRESENTATION.

Another Letter from the Aga Khan.

APPEAL FOR INDIAN UNITY.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, NOVEMBER 18.

The Aga Khan, in a letter to the *Times*, gives details of his reasons for welcoming the settlement of the Mussulman claims. He says: "It would be idle to pretend that the Regulations are an ideal solution, but they are a real fulfilment of Lord Morley's pledge. The essential point is that our interests, as a most important element of Indian life, will be safeguarded. I am persuaded that the vast majority of Indian Mussulmans will not stand out in the spirit of Shylock for every jot and tittle. A discontented or impracticable spirit now would be unworthy of their traditions."

The Aga Khan admits that the scheme of the Raja of Mahmudabad would be simpler and superior in some respects, but the accepted scheme has the great advantage of conserving to a fuller degree the principle of separate Moslem administration. He emphasises that it is the bounden duty of Mussulmans to co-operate with Hindus and other Indians, as loyal subjects of the Crown.

Concluding, he says: "It behoves all parties to receive the grant of liberalising institutions with gratitude and to do all in their power to make the new arrangements successful."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 18.

The following Press Communique has been issued by the Bengal Government:—

Attention is drawn to the effect of the Notification introducing the Indian Councils Amendment Act with effect from the 15th November in disolving the Legislative Councils previously in existence. From that date until the elections are completed there will be no Legislative Councils in existence anywhere in India. It follows, therefore, that all special privileges which appertain to members of the Legislative Councils as such lapsed on the 15th November.

PROTEST MEETING IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 18.

An informal Conference of moderate leaders of Bengal and East Bengal was held here this evening and delegates from Dacca, Mymensing, Barisal, Faridpur, Pabna, Chittagong and other places attended. It has been decided that the moderate leaders, Messrs. Surendra Nath Banerjee, A. Chaudhuri, Bhupendra Nath Bose and others should not contest in the coming election as a protest against the reactionary spirit of the Regulations.

A telegraphic representation has been sent to the Secretary of State informing his Lordship that the Reform Scheme greatly disappointed the educated community. The disqualifying clauses debarred prominent moderate leaders to take part in the election. It is a retrograde movement over the Act of 1892. The Conference was held in the rooms of Indian Association and lasted several hours.

SUCCESSOR OF ADMIRAL FISHER.

Sir Arthur Wilson.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 18.

It is reported that Admiral Sir Arthur Wilson will succeed Lord Fisher, who will take the title of Baron Fisher of Kilverstone.

CHINESE NAVAL COMMISSIONERS.

Greatest Courtesy Shown in England.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 18.

Chinese Ministers from London and Rome met the Naval Commissioners at Genoa and Italy and Germany sent special representatives. The Commissioners have started for London. They have everywhere been treated with the greatest courtesy. Admiral Grant and Mr. Alston of the Foreign Office will be attached to them in England. They will visit the dockyards, the naval stations and ship building yards.

THE AUSTRALIAN HARVEST.

Large Wheat Crop for Export.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 18

The *Melbourne Argus* estimates the Commonwealth yield of wheat at 78,000,000 bushels of which 50,000,000 will be available for export.

THE DERBY GOLD CUP.

Latest Betting.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 18.

The latest betting on the Derby Gold Cup is as follows:—

7 to 1 against Highness.
15 to 2 against Buckwheat.
8 to 1 against Bathlea.
100 to 12 against Bridge of Earn.
10 to 1 against Burscough Cattaro and Nimrod.
100 to 9 against Old China.
100 to 7 against Altitude.

THE LAHORE EXHIBITION.

A Unique Exhibit.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 18.

Among interesting exhibits received by the Exhibition authorities for the Ladies, Court are some exquisite and well executed embroidery and needle work sent by the Princess of Bhavnagar, aged only fourteen years. She is the only child of His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar who is a great educationist and patron of fine arts.

"WHAT INDIA NEEDS FOR HER WELFARE."

Lecture by Bishop of Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 18.

The Lord Bishop of Madras delivered an admirable address at Hyderabad on "What India needs for her Welfare and Progress."

His Lordship said:—If there is to be great change in political, social, and economic matters in India, there must be a corresponding change in the character of the peoples of India. I have often thought those who were foremost in advocating reforms in India direct their attention far too exclusively to the political problem and tend to ignore just those conditions upon which real reform depends. There has not been enough attention paid in the past to that gradual growth in moral character which alone can make a change in the institutions really permanent and successful. I would emphasise on the fact that moral progress of the people must ultimately depend upon religion. The moral progress of the people depends on the purity and strength of its religion and what is true in all countries is surely true here in India. If you wish for progress in political, social or economic life sooner or later, you must face the religious problem. One of India's greatest needs is the scope for the individual. She wants leaders. This constitutes a greates difference between England and India. In England now the growth of socialism is one of the great questions of the day. The cry of the Socialist is that the State shall manage the land the State shall manage railways, the State shall manage industries, the State shall manage individual and place a curb and restraint on individual effort. That is the trend of the political movement in England. But in India the movement required is precisely in the opposite direction. The Indian is a born Socialist, all his life he is under the control of some society. He is dominated by family and caste from the cradle to the funeral pyre and his tendency is to look to Government for everything. If irrigation is required ask Government, if system of education is needed the Government must provide, if anything goes wrong, even the weather, blame Government. The movement wanted in India is not a movement from excess of individualism to socialism, but from socialism towards a more strongly developed individualism. What you need here is a scope for individual fair play for individual powers, individual energies and if you like, for individual eccentricities. One thing that all patriotic Indians feel is the need for social reform. You want men and women who have the courage of their convictions and who are prepared to suffer for them. There is a great outcry now against non-religious education given by the State. It is undoubtedly an evil, though inevitable one, that the education given in Government schools and colleges throughout India is non-religious. If you and your children want to be religious why depend upon the State. Take any sphere of life and work in India and it is always the same. The one thing needed is not the action of the State, but power and self-sacrifice of individuals."

CALCUTTA RACING CASE.

Verdict against the Turf Club.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 18.

A case of interest to the racing public was heard by Mr. Justice Harrington at the High Court to-day, when His Lordship disposed of a case brought by Mr. C. R. Duggan against Mr. A. A. Apcar and others, Stewards of the Calcutta Turf Club, claiming Rs. 50,000 as damages for alleged libel.

The suit was against the Stewards of the Turf Club in respect of an alleged libel, published in the sheet calendar, giving the name of Duggan, an Engineer on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, as a defaulter. The result was that Duggan was proclaimed as a man who did not pay his debts of honour, and he was excluded from attending any racecourse under the jurisdiction of the Calcutta Turf Club, and also in England and Australia, where the regulations of the Calcutta Turf Club are recognised. It appeared that one C. Duggan was a defaulter, and the Bookmaker by mistake entered his name as C. R. Duggan in December 1907, the plaintiff attended a racecourse, when the matter was reported to the Secretary, who asked Duggan to leave the place. Duggan said he was not a defaulter, but the Secretary would not hear him. Later on, after the case was filled, the mistake was discovered. When the case was called on to-day, the Turf Club made an unqualified apology, and His Lordship gave a decree for nominal damages of Rs. 1,'00 and costs.

Plaintiff asked the Court to pay the damages, when realised, to the funds of Calcutta Hospital Nurses' Institution.

THE HALUDBARI DACOITY.

Houses of Well-known Residents Searched.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 18.

In connection with the Haludbari Political Dacoity, the Police are now making vigorous enquiries in the Bankura District. Last week the District Police and C.I.D. Officer surrounded the house of Babu Bama Charan Roy, a Pleader and Vice-Chairman of the District Board, whom the Government lately honoured with a first class certificate for his public services. They also surrounded his house at Baliatore. The Dispensary house and the residential house of late Mr. Natabar Mittra was also beleaguered by a posse of Police constables. The house of Professor Ramdas, a well-known athlete, whom the Alipur Bomb case lately gave an unenviable distinction, was similarly treated. Search warrants issued by the District Magistrate of Nadia being produced a search was calmly submitted to by the inmates. The behaviour of the Police left nothing to be desired. A quantity of correspondence was carried away.

BURSTING OF A SODA WATER BOTTLE.

Mr. McIver Loses one Eye.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 18.

A distressing accident has to be reported which befell Mr. J. McIver of Messrs. Wilson and Co., Madras, on his return from leave. Travelling from Tuticorin he picked up a soda water bottle and the label being moist it slipped through the fingers and fell amongst the others. This caused one or more to burst and his left eye was lacerated. He was attended to at Trichinopoly and to-day the eye was taken out here. The greatest sympathy is felt for this gentleman who is a thorough sportsman.

ALLEGED MURDER BY A MOTHER.

Accused Discharged on Appeal

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 18.

A widowed Chouhan woman, named Jhabia, whom the Sessions Judge of Moradabad described as a woman of magnificent physique, was charged with murdering her new-born child and concealing the birth. The prosecution alleged, and the Judge believed, that Jhabia was a widow and was in the employ of a zamindar of her village, by whom she had this illegitimate child; that when the child was born he was suffocated and the body put in a "hand" and buried. The Civil Surgeon testified that the child was a normal male fully mature and death was caused by suffocation.

The defence urged that Jhabia was unconscious at the time of the birth and that the child was born dead.

The Sessions Judge, believing the story of the prosecution, sentenced the accused to transportation for life.

The accused appealed against the conviction and sentence, and Sir John Stanley and Mr. Justice Tudball, after examining the record, came to the conclusion that there was no evidence of suffocation or concealment of birth on the part of Jhabia, and acquitted her of the charge brought against her.

SUIT FOR DIVORCE.

Decree Nisi Granted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 18.

At the High Court Mr. Justice Harington delivered judgment in the suit brought by Kathle Shepherd against her husband Aston Shepherd, at present employed on the Egyptian State Railway for divorce on grounds of cruelty, desertion and misconduct with Florence Bruce at Cairo. The parties were married in Calcutta in 1894. There were two children of the marriage, one of whom is alive. In 1902 respondent left for Cairo and had not supported his wife or child since.

His Lordship held the charge of cruelty not proved, but held the charges of desertion and misconduct proved and granted decree for divorce and awarded the wife the custody of the child.

TRAIN DACOITY NEAR SHIPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, NOVEMBER 18.

The local C.I.D. have arrested two young men, Upendra Chakravarti and Hem Sen of Madhyapara Vikrampur, in connection with the train dacoity near Sripur. They are now in the lock-up, Bail has been refused. Shanti Chandra Mukherjee, the boy, who was arrested here some 6 months ago on a warrant issued by the Faridpur Magistrate in connection with Naria Dacoity and was subsequently refused bail, has been discharged. The Magistrate will be moved to-day to grant him bail for the Dacca Magistrate's charge.

A CHAT ABOUT BOOKS.

"ACTION AND REACTION," by Rudyard Kipling—(Macmillan and Co.)—Mr. Kipling is as successful as usual in his new book. It contains light-hearted stories. "An Habitation Enforced," tells of an American millionaire's sentiment in

a real Kipling story of a soldier and his affection for his dog. "The Puzzler" describes the visit of a Colonial Minister to a Law Lord at his country-seat, which began with a chase after a monkey belonging to an organ grinder, and ended in the accomplishment of a matter of immense importance. "The Gihon Hunt," shows how two Englishmen established a pack of foxhounds in Ethiopia and governed a province, while seeming only to hunt.

"A DEAL IN COTTON," is the story of the marvellous beginning of a cotton plantation in Africa, etc. At the end of each story is a poem to draw the moral or enforce it. It is the remarkable combination of strength and tenderness in Mr. Kipling's works that make them so popular.

"CHETWYND'S CAREER,"—by Horace Wyndham—(George Bell)—is a really good story of an egoist. Mr. Chetwynd is the one person in the story and he is very well drawn character, a detestable young man. The first part is a little tedious, commencing at the nursery days. But when he is grown up and worried by young ladies, it is so thoroughly entertaining. The opinion of his friend Auberon on a man marrying money suited him exactly. "When a woman marries, she is elevated at one bound to the dignity and position of a wife, and as such she can crow over all the unmarried woman of her acquaintance, and she doesn't forget to do so either. Well why shouldn't she pay for it? One doesn't expect to get anything else for nothing in this world. Consequently, if a man's worth marrying he's worth paying for," also "The man who marries money jolly well earns it." The end of the book is decidedly interesting.

"ANN VERONICA," by H. G. Wells,—(Fisher Unwin)—will be received with regret by all who admired the capable work done in "Kipps" and "Tono Bungay." Ann Veronica is meant to be a distinctly up-to-date heroine, who frets at the restraints which all civilized people have to put up with. Having left her home, she establishes herself in a room in London and proceeds to borrow forty pounds from a City man and join Mudies' Liberary. She sets about looking for work. But nothing in the way of work suits her; either she is not capable or they are "fearfully ill-paid." Numerous dinner and theatre parties with the City man follow, leading up to an unpleasant little scene in a Soho restaurant, when the twentieth century heroine sees the connection in its true light for the first time—or so Mr. Wells would have us believe. Ann Veronica's subsequent connection and final marriage with Capes, a Professor at the Central Imperial College where she studied, with the aid of the City man's forty pounds, is not what one expected from Mr. Wells. In spite of distorted and unpleasant views there is much in Mr. Well's survey of social movements which recalls his earlier and happier writing.

"AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF HENRY M. STANLEY,"—(Sampson Low.)—Sir Henry Stanley did not live to complete the task of autobiography, but he was unable to carry it over those years which had most influence upon his nature. Lady Stanley continues the narrative from her husband's journals and personal correspondence. "I was not sent into the world to be happy," says Stanley. And certainly few children had a worse start in life. His father he never new; his mother was a domestic servant who had hastened from London to her cottage home in Denbigh for the child's birth. He was left with his grandparents and on their death sent to St. Asaph Workhouse, where he was very harshly treated, finally running away. After many vicissitudes he became a cabin boy on a steamer bound for New Orleans, where he deserted and found the really good friend of his life, a man who gave him a home and a name. Unfortunately he did not live long, and again he is thrown on the world. How Stanley served for a while in the navy, and so drifted into descriptive journalism, belongs to more recent history, and most people who know anything of the story of the last thirty years are acquainted with the circumstances of his search for Livingstone, his explorations in Darkest Africa, and his adventurous rescue of Emin Pasha. It was a doughty career, full of courageous enterprise, if not altogether unassailed by criticism. Some of the comments to which he was exposed seem to have wounded him to the quick: in more than one of his letters he complains bitterly of the fashion in which he was misjudged. Respect and sympathy will be appreciably increased by the publication of this very remarkable record.

THE VICEROY IN BOMBAY.

ADDRESS FROM THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

CLEARING THE POLITICAL ATMOSPHERE.

THE first engagement of H. E. the Viceroy on the second day of his visit to Bombay, was to receive an address from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. The presentation of this took place in the drawing room of Government House, Malabar Point, where His Excellency was introduced to the following gentlemen representing the Chamber, the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Armstrong, Chairman, and Messrs J. S. Wardlaw Milne, Deputy Chairman, Messrs. J. N. Metaxa, R. G. Monteath, C. H. Wilson, J. Black, H. Uehlinger, F. T. Rickards and J. B. Leslie-Rogers (Secretary). His Excellency, who was attended by Colonel Dunlop-Smith, Private Secretary, Captain Lord Francis Scott, A.-D.-C., Mr. L. Robertson, Secretary to the Bombay Government, General Department, and Captain Sellivan, A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Governor, then ascended a dais which was covered with cloth of scarlet and gold.

THE ADDRESS.

The Hon'ble C. H. Armstrong then read the address as follows:—

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Gilbert John Elliot-Murray-Kynynmound, P. C., G. C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Earl of Minto, Viscount Melgund, Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

May it please Your Excellency,—

We, the members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, desire again to offer to Your Excellency a most cordial welcome to Bombay. It is exactly four years to-day since this Chamber had the honour and the pleasure of welcoming Your Excellency on your arrival in this country as Viceroy of India.

Much has happened in the interval. A wave of unrest has swept across the country bringing with it many questions of grave complexity with which Your Excellency's Government have had to deal. This Chamber has watched the progress of events with interest and some anxiety and are glad to note from recent utterances by Your Excellency and others in high authority, that order is to be maintained and that those who, on the platform or through the press, endeavour to stir up evil passions and thereby make the work of Government more difficult, will be promptly and severely dealt with.

This policy, as beneficial to all law-abiding citizens, must commend itself to the commercial community generally, irrespective of nationality, for the interchange of commodities and the delicate financial operations necessitated thereby can only be conducted satisfactorily under settled conditions and a feeling of confidence in the future.

Successful trade is a condition essential to India's welfare, and discontent, which is so easily fostered depreciates values, destroys confidence, drives away capital and greatly hampers credit without which business cannot be carried on successfully.

The steps now being taken by Your Excellency to encourage the legitimate aspirations of the people by enlarged Councils and more direct control in the administration of the country's affairs are hopefully regarded by this Chamber, which trusts that the powers about to be conferred will materially help and not hinder the executive officers of Government. If this should be so, the new scheme will fully justify the care and attention which Your Excellency has bestowed upon it.

The dissemination, however, on an extensive scale of injurious literature, is a feature of the present time which seems to this Chamber to call for some action on the part of Government. The step recently taken by the Indian Princes, to prevent in their territories the circulation of papers of an injurious character, is one which must be approved by all law-abiding citizens, and whether a press license system, or some other similar control, has not now become necessary, is a question which this Chamber would be glad to see taken into consideration by the Government of India.

THE SPIRIT OF PROGRESS,

which is now passing over the country, is welcomed by the commercial community of this city, for as India grows in wealth by increased production, her inland and foreign trade will naturally increase and the community generally will reap the benefit. It is the earnest hope of this Chamber that this true swadeshi enterprise will be directed in sound lines of development in railways and industrial works which will give employment to the people, and so add to the wealth and consumptive power of the community.

This progressive spirit in Bombay has largely manifested itself of late in the establishment of new Banks, which it is hoped will not lead, eventually, to trouble by undue inflation of credit. If the money which accumulates in the hands of the community could be directed into real works of utility, on a sound and lasting basis—and railway extension offers a large field for such investment—the public generally would have a greater interest in the welfare of the country, and this, at the present time, is what is greatly needed.

The good harvest now being reaped will add, it is hoped, to the contentment of the people, and bring about also that improvement in trade which is so greatly needed. Since the closing months of 1907 business in Bombay has been generally unsatisfactory, and the difficulties of the past two years have been aggravated by a greatly increased cost of living, which to many has been a severe burden. This Chamber is, therefore, glad to note that Government are now instituting an enquiry into the question of the greatly increased cost of the food of the people. Many theories have been put forward to account for the recent great advance, and it will be interesting if the investigation now to be undertaken is able to throw some light on this intricate and important problem.

The improvement in trade which may be expected to follow a good monsoon will naturally help to adjust the Currency problem and eventually enable fresh additions to be made to the Gold Standard Reserve Fund. It is the earnest hope of this Chamber that before rupee coinage is resumed the order under which half profits on coinage are diverted to railway purposes will be rescinded. From the first this Chamber strongly objected to any such diversion while the Reserve is still in process of formation, and recent events have amply demonstrated the soundness of this view, as well as the necessity for a much larger Reserve than was apparently considered sufficient at the time the diversion was decided upon.

Further this Chamber is and always has been of opinion that the bulk of the Reserve should be actually held in gold, the advisability of which has been forcibly illustrated by events which will still be fresh in Your Excellency's memory. A definite pronouncement indicating that Government intend to pursue in future the policy advocated by this Chamber, would be welcomed by the Commercial and banking communities as affording the surest safeguard against a recurrence of that feeling of

FINANCIAL APPREHENSION

and consequent dislocation of trade which formed such a marked feature of the autumn of 1907.

The completion of the Nagda-Muttra Railway is a matter of very great satisfaction to this Chamber. It is many years since the line was first mooted, and at one time the Chamber almost despaired of the work being taken in hand. From the year 1896 the Chamber's records show constant pressure by the Bombay commercial community, for the construction of this important through line, but it was not until the end of 1904 that the Secretary of State sanctioned the construction from Nagda to the crossing of the Chumbal Valley, a distance of 141 1/2 miles. Since then the work has been pushed on to completion and the traffic which this new line ought to bring will be very helpful to Bombay trade.

An extension from Muttra to Aligarh must surely be the next step in the programme. A glance at the map will show that Aligarh is the natural termination of the line and the connection a necessary one to put Bombay in communication, on its own metals, with the Oudh and Rohilkand Railway. We venture to commend this extension to Your Excellency's good care.

Nearer home we desire the extension of feeder lines in several important districts, for now that we are building a large new dock we require a great increase of trade to enable us to meet the heavy additional charges which we are undertaking.

The improvement in the telegraphic service is also a matter of great satisfaction to this Chamber, and the lower cost of inland messages is a boon to all classes of the commercial community. The cost of commercial messages to Europe is still, however, too high and a further reduction, which we hope the Government of India will constantly urge, would be of much benefit to trade.

The improvement of the city of Bombay is also a subject in which this Chamber is much interested. When His Excellency Sir George Clarke arrived in India, the Chamber pressed this matter upon him as one needing urgent attention. The Chamber felt, at that time, that a new and independent view was necessary and were willing to leave the matter, with perfect confidence, in the hands of their new Governor. The Chamber's confidence in Sir George Clarke's ability to deal with the question satisfactorily has not been misplaced, and the scheme lately put forward by the Bombay Government is one which deserves the most careful consideration. Much has been done by the City Improvement Trust in recent years, to open up congested areas, and much still remains to be done, but whilst fully recognising the great importance of the improvement of insanitary districts, the Chamber will continue to give its strongest support to schemes boldly planned for the improvement of road connections, and especially the one north and south through the native town. The widening of Abdul Rahman Street, of a direct thoroughfare in that neighbourhood, would be

AN IMMENSE IMPROVEMENT

to the city in every way, and by enabling those who now live in and near congested areas, to get with ease to districts further north, would generally improve sanitary conditions, and bring about a more healthy state of living. Great schemes of this kind cannot, however, be carried through without funds, and generous assistance is needed if Bombay is to obtain that improvement in its conditions which is so very necessary for its future welfare.

By schemes of a far-reaching character, the Port Trust, at the present time, is carrying out great works of extension and improvement on the eastern side of the Island. Heavy liabilities are being incurred on these works, which the commercial community desire should be vigorously pushed forward, and it is hoped at the same time that the city will not hesitate to undertake those works of utility which for years past have seemed so very necessary, and which, as time has been allowed to slip past, have become more and more urgent.

These, My Lord, are the more important matters we desire to submit for Your Excellency's consideration. Other matters affecting our trade—commercially and financially—we are glad at times to have the opportunity of discussing with members of Your Excellency's Government when they visit Bombay. These visits we consider most useful and of very great value, and we can assure Your Excellency that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce is always most anxious to advise and assist in any matters that may be submitted to it by Government. The increasing interest of the Government of India in commerce, industry and agriculture is most welcome to the commercial community generally, and we feel sure that Your Excellency's visit to Bombay, and your kindness in now receiving us, will further strengthen the bonds which connect commerce and industry so closely with the state and on behalf of the members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

C. H. ARMSTRONG, Chairman.
J. S. WARDLAW MILNE, Deputy Chairman.
J. N. METAXA,
W. L. GRAHAM.
R. G. MONTEATH.
C. H. WILSON,
J. BLACK,
H. UEHLINGER,
F. T. RICKARDS,
} Members of the Committee.
J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS, Secretary.

Bombay, 18th November, 1909.

THE VICEROY'S REPLY.

His Excellency's reply was in the following terms:—

Gentlemen,—You have reminded me in very graceful terms that it is exactly four years to-day since you first welcomed me to Bombay—to-day is also the fourth anniversary of my assumption of the Viceroyalty—and I deeply appreciate the cordiality of the greeting your Chamber has now for the second time extended to me.

You have very truly said that much has happened since last we met. The four years that have rolled by have been momentous ones in the history of India, with more than a normal share of anxieties and the appreciative words you have addressed to me are all the more encouraging in that they emanate not only from the representatives of the great commercial interests of this country, but from a Chamber which has so often given proof of its courage and soundness of judgment in times of difficulty.

I have listened with pleasure to your reference to the measures of reform which have just been announced and I trust that the enlarged Councils and the greater share they will offer to the people of India in the administration of their country will go far to satisfy the aspirations which the advance of education, together with the growing development of political ideas throughout the Eastern world has naturally encouraged. I hope and believe that they will clear the political atmosphere and that the sun has already burst through the clouds, but we have all heard the mutterings of a threatening storm, and it has been my earnest endeavour, whilst freely admitting the justice of demands for political change, to maintain with no uncertain voice the principles enunciated in your address, that the first duty of any administration is to provide for the peace and safety of the populations committed to its charge and for the security of the interests of their various communities. By what means that security can best be guaranteed under existing conditions is a problem which you may rest assured is constantly before the Government of India.

But putting aside the difficulties that we must face in the future, may I be allowed to join with the commercial community of Bombay in welcoming the spirit of progress which you tell me is now passing over the country, and which I hope will be properly guided and controlled. A good monsoon has been followed by a bountiful harvest, —I hear on all sides of bumper crops—and there is the probability of an accumulation of profit which I understand you to suggest, and I entirely agree with you might wisely be directed to the development of works of utility,—especially to railway extension which offers a large field for investment—the possibilities of which I hope the Indian community will not fail to realize. Such possibilities have already been anticipated to some extent by the Government of India. The energetic Bombay firm of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., have I hope had every assistance in the many railway projects they have put before Government—several of which have been successfully carried out. The Tapti Valley Railway, the Ahmedabad-Prantej Line, the Amritsar-Patti Railway, are all instances of the investment of local capital in railway extension, and other schemes have been put forward by the same firm which have secured the full support of the Government of India. In regard to the line from Muttra to Aligarh, I am afraid I can give you little consolation. You have, I believe, been in correspondence with the Railway Board regarding this extension, and I understand you admit, that even without this connection, Bombay already draws a large amount of traffic from the area the proposed line would serve. The shortening of the present distance between Aligarh and Bombay would only be 12 miles, and if the line was constructed, you may be quite certain Calcutta would demand a "quid pro quo" for the further diversion of trade from herself to Bombay which might ensue.

I am very glad to hear from you of the approval with which the Chamber has received recent

ALTERATIONS IN THE TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE,

especially in respect to reduction of the cost of inland messages. As reductions of the charge for commercial messages between Europe and India I need not say that I am in entire sympathy with your wish. But we must remember that the rate per word was largely reduced in 1902, since which there has been a still further reduction and the rate is, I believe, now half of what it was in the beginning of that year. Also press telegrams have come down from 1s. 4d. to 9d. in the same period,—the last reduction being only some few months ago. Much as I should wish to see the rates still further reduced I am afraid we must be prepared to go slowly.

As to the complicated financial and currency questions to which you have referred, I can only say that the Government of India is in general accord with your Chamber.

But whilst rejoicing with you at the many signs of progress of which there are evidences on all sides, I regret to hear of the unsatisfactory state of trade in Bombay. I am told that the cotton mill industry has been in a bad way and that large stocks have accumulated. On the other hand there are slight indications—though not as marked as elsewhere in India—of a movement in imported piece-goods. The export trade of Bombay is not, however, showing the same signs of improvement as are to be observed in Karachi and Calcutta.

I earnestly hope the state of trade will ere long commence to improve. All the more so because the city has in hand many schemes of a far-reaching character.—The improvement of Bombay itself, the opening up of congested areas for which the City Improvement Trust has already done so much, the improvement of sanitation, the reclamation works undertaken by the Port Trust, the new Docks and the improvement of road connection, are all matters of primary importance to the city, which putting aside financial considerations, could at any rate be far more cheerfully brought to completion in times of commercial prosperity than under the influences of commercial depression.

You are fortunate in possessing in His Excellency Sir George Clarke a Governor whose expert advice in such great undertakings must be invaluable.

It has been a great pleasure to me, gentlemen, to listen to your views on the important matters you have dealt with in your address, and I am grateful for your assurance that my visit to Bombay will assist still further to unite the commercial and industrial interests of your great city with the general development of the resources of India as a whole. I am a great believer in face to face discussion, and I trust that an interchange of ideas between the Members of my Government and your Chamber may tend not only to elucidate the intricate problems of Bombay, but to assist the commercial and financial policy of the Government of India.

I must heartily thank [illegible] your welcome to me.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Armstrong then thanked His Excellency for his courtesy in receiving the deputation, and the Viceroy having spent a few minutes in conversation with him, withdrew and the proceedings closed.

MOTOR TRIP TO MAHIM AND SALSETTE.

In the afternoon Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Minto took a private trip by motor car to Mahim and Salsette. They were accompanied by the Countess of Antrim and Lady Eileen Elliott, Captain Lord Francis Scott and Captain Gibbs, A.D.C.'s to the Viceroy and Captain J. G. Greig, Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor.

INFORMAL INVESTITURE.

In the evening, immediately before the state banquet, H. E. the Viceroy held an informal Investiture of the Orders of the Star of India and of the Indian Empire. Each of the guests was conducted by the Secretary of the two Orders, Mr. S. H. Butler, before His Excellency, the Grand Master, and they were then invested with the insignia and conducted by the Secretary to their seats. The Nawab of Junagadh was invested as a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Star of India, and H. H. the Raj Sahib of Dharangadhra and H. H. the Raja of Rutlam were decorated as Knight Commanders of the same Order. The Hon. Mr. E. A. Lamb, C.I.E., was invested as a Companion of the Order of the Star of India, and Mr. William Maxwell, I.C.S., and Diwan Bahadur Seth Kasturchand Daga, as Companions of the Order of the Indian Empire.

Dr. T. Nariman was also presented with a Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of the First Class.

STATE BANQUET.

A large number of guests attended the State banquet which was held in Government House. The following is the list of those present:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND STAFF.

His Excellency the Viceroy.
Her Excellency the Countess of Minto, C. I.
The Lady Eileen Elliot.
The Lady Antrim.
Mr. S. H. Butler, C.S.I., C.I.E., Foreign Secretary.
Lieut.-Colonel J. R. Dunlop Smith, C.S.I., C.I.E., Private Secretary.
Lieut.-Colonel Victor Brooke, D.S.O., Military Secretary.
Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Crooke-Lawless, M.D., C.I.E.
Captain Lord Francis Scott, Aide-de-Camp.
Captain R. G. Jelf, Aide-de-Camp.
Captain J. E. Gibbs, Aide-de-Camp.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND STAFF.

His Excellency the Governor.
Mr. C. C. Watson, I. C. S., Private Secretary.
Captain J. G. Greig, Military Secretary.
Captain T. C. Lucas, R.A.M.C., Surgeon to His Excellency.
Captain G. A. Sullivan, Aide-de-Camp.
Captain C. T. Davis, Aide-de-Camp.
Captain E. H. Stocker, Aide-de-Camp.
Lieut.-Colonel R. W. Dunlop, Honorary Aide-de-Camp, Commanding Bombay Volunteer Rifles.
Lieut. Shrimant Bala Saheb Daphle of Jath, Honorary Aide-de-Camp.
Captain G. W. Lucas, Commandant, H. E. the Governor's Body Guard.
Lieutenant B. H. Alderson, Adjutant, H. E. the Governor's Body Guard.

GUESTS.

His Excellency Rear-Admiral E.J.W. Slade, M.V.O., Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Naval Forces in India.
Captain J. D. Dick, R.N., Flag Captain to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Naval Forces in India.
Mr. H. T. Weeks, R.N., Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Naval Forces in India.
Lieutenant Philip A. Warre, R.N., Flag Lieutenant to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Naval Forces in India.
The Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, Kt., Chief Justice of Bombay.
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Southwark and the Hon'ble Mrs Talbot
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay.
The Rev. P. B. Brinton, Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop.
The Hon'ble Sir John W. P. Muir Mackenzie and Lady, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. L. Jenkins and Mrs., C.S.I., I.C.S., Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay
His Highness the Maharaja of Idar, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., A.-D.-C.
His Highness the Nawab of Junagadh, G.C.S.I.
His Highness the Raja of Rutlam
His Highness the Nawab of Janjira, G.C.I.E.
His Highness the Raja of Rajpipla
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar, Puisne Judge, High Court, Bombay.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. L. Batchelor, I.C.S., Puisne Judge, High Court, Bombay.
The Hon'ble Mr Justice D. D. Davar, Puisne Judge, High Court, Bombay.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice F. C. O. Beaman, I.C.S., Puisne Judge, High Court, Bombay.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. J. Heaton, I.C.S., Puisne Judge, High Court, Bombay.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. C. Macleod and Mrs., Puisne Judge, High Court, Bombay.
The Nawab of Sachin, Honorary A.-D.-C. to His Excellency the Governor.
The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale, C.I.E., Additional Member of the Viceroy's Council.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. A Lamb, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue and Financial Departments.
Major-General J. C. Swaine, C. B, General Officer Commanding 6th Poona Division.
Captain W. L. Lawrence, A.-D.-C. to General Officer Commanding 6th (Poona) Division.
Surgeon General H. W. Stevenson, I. M. S, Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay.
The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, C. I. E., Additional Member of the Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay.
The Hon'ble Sir Pherozshah M. Mehta and Lady, K.C.I.E., Additional Member of the Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay.
The Hon'ble Sir Walter Hughes and Lady, Kt., C.I.E., Additional Member of the Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. J. Strangman and Mrs., Additional Member of the Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Sharp, Additional Member of the Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Armstrong and Mrs., Additional Member of the Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay.
The Honble Mr. W. L Cameron, C.S.I., Additional Member of the Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay.
The Hon'ble Mr. G. M. Bhurgri, Additional Member of the Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay
The Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Additional Member of the Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay.
Mr C. H. A. Hill and Mrs., C.I.E., I.C.S., Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar.
Lieut-Colonel L. S. Newmarch, Political Agent, Malwa.
Captain W. Lumsden and Mrs., R. N., Honorary A.-D. C.-to His Excellency the Viceroy, Director, Royal Indian Marine.
The Right Rev. Dr. H. Jurgens, S. J., Roman Catholic Archbishop, Bombay.
Vicomte de Wrem, Consul-General for Portugal.
Monsieur S. Tehirkine, Consul-General for Russia.
Monsieur Djelal Bey and Madame, Consul-General for Turkey.
Mr. J. H. DuBoulay, C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to Government, Political and Judicial Departments.
Mr. L. Robertson, I.C.S., and Mrs., Secretary to Government, General Department.
Mr. L. C. Crump, I.C.S., and Mrs., Secretary to Government, Legal Department.
Mr. Arthur Hill, C.I.E., Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department
Colonel R. H. Forman and Mrs., R.A.M.C., Principal Medical Officer, Bombay Brigade.
Mr. W. H. Michael and Mrs., I.C.S., Accountant-General, Bombay.
Mr. G. W. Hatch, I.C.S., Collector of Bombay.
Mr. W. D. Sheppard I.C.S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
The Rev. J. Cameron and Mrs., Senior Presidency Chaplain, Church of Scotland.
Mr. S. S. Edwardes and Mrs., I.C.S., Commissioner of Police.
Mr. J. P. Orr and Mrs., I.C.S., Chairman of the Bombay Improvement Trust.
Lieut.-Colonel J. R. B. Davidson and Mrs., R.G.A., Royal Garrison Artillery.
Lieut. Colonel W. R. Wallace and Mrs., Commanding Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Mead and Mrs., 116th Mahrattas.
Mr. W. Maxwell and Mrs., I.C.S., Postmaster-General, Bombay.
Mr. A. R. Jelf, I.C.S., Under Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.
Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson and Mrs., Government Solicitor and Public Prosecutor.
Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy and Lady, Bart.
Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Lady Bart.
Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Kt.
Sir Sassoon J. David Kt.
Mr. N. S. Glazebrook and Mrs., Sheriff of Bombay.
Mr. Syed Shamsudin Kadri, Oriental Translator to Government.
Mir Mirza Ali Abbas Baig, Dewan of Junagadh.
Sahebzada Taley Mahomed Khan, Heir-apparent of Palanpur.
Captain H. E. E. Procter and Mrs. A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Viceroy, and Commanding Bombay Light Horse.
Mr. F. T. Rickards, Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
Mr. J. Begbie and Mrs., Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay.
Mr. W. C. Symes, Superintendent, P. and O. Company.
Colonel H. F. M. Wilson, A.A.G. 6th Poona Division.
Dr. Temulji Bhicaji Nariman and Mrs., Medical Practitioner.
Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola, President, Bombay Municipal Corporation.
Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, I. C. S., Under Secretary to Government, Political and Judicial Departments.

RECEPTION.

After the banquet His Excellency held a reception to which the following gentlemen were invited :—

Capper, General
Shea Col
Wilson, Col H F M
Drake, Col
Joslin, Lt Col
Anderson, Lt Col J N
Dimmock, Lt Col H P
Dimmock, Mrs
Dimmock, Miss
Quicke, Lt Col W H
Quicke, Mrs W H
Bannerman, Lt Col
Bannerman, Mrs
Gannerman, Miss
Bird, Commander F C
Jones, Commander
Jones, Mrs
Mills, Commander E S
Hand, Commander F H
Beaumont, Commander S J
Jackson, Mr A M T
Jackson, Mrs
Meyer, Lt Col C H
Meyer, Miss
Meyer, Miss
Elliot, Col R E A
Zuhrebuhler, Mr John
Rothfield, Mr Otto I C S
Rothfield, Mrs
Cordue, Lt Col W R
Field, Dr J W
Bromfield, Mr R S
Bromfield, Mrs
Crimmin, Lt Col J
Crimmin, Mrs
Childe, Lt Col
Street, Major A
Leslie, Mr N B K
Evans, Major S E
Maddock, Mr E O
Crookman, Rev Father
Proes, Mr E M
Muirhead, Mr A
Muirhead, Mrs
Muirhead, Miss
Barter, Major G L.
Haldenstle, Mr J B
Bolus, Mr E J, I C S
Sanders Slater, Mr J
Sanders Slater, Mrs J
Aston, Mr A H
Aston, Mrs
Reed, Dr Stanley
Reed Mrs Stanley
Anderson, Mr F G H
Andersen, Mrs
Vincent, Mr F H
Vincent, Mrs
Stephen, Captain L P I M S
Sadler, Lieut. De E F, Consul for Siberia
Dunkerley Mr J M
Dunkerley, Mrs
Martin, Rev Father, A S J
Buckingham, Mr W J
Bruce
Willis, Mr R A
Willis Mrs
Garrett, Mr A J
Vines Commander, D F
Vines, Mrs
Jones Commander, B N
Jones, Mrs
McCuta, Mr J A D
Barlow, Mrs
Cunningham, Capt J
Cunningham, Mrs
Hodgson, Miss
Colgrave, Miss
Hutchinson, Mr F Gordon
Hutchinson, Miss G
Hutchinson, Miss B Gordon
De Silva, Dr D M
De Silva, Mrs
Maystone, Mr H
Just, Miss
Wallace, Mr John
Pickard, Mr F F, R I M
Wiltinson, Mr H R A
Wilkinson, Mrs
Abbott, Rev Dr J E
Abbott, Mrs
Risley, Mrs
Banger, Mrs
Dennis, Mr H A
Wimbush, Mr O C B
Tudlock, Mr H
Mangan, Mr W S
Mangan, Mrs
Mangan, Miss
Richardson, Mr H L
Richardson, Mrs
Book, Miss
Hall, Mr J
Hall, Mrs
Hall, Miss
Milne, Mr J S Wardlaw
Milne, Mrs Wardlaw
Hepper, Capt H A Lawless, R E
Hepper, Mrs
Begbie, Mr James
Star, Staff Surgeon P H M, R N
Starr, Mrs
Britto, Mr J L
Harrison, Mr Frank
Harrison, Mrs
Coulne, Mrs
Gray, Miss Amy
Turner, Dr J A
Turner, Mrs
Turner, Miss
Hutchinson, Capt L T R, I M S
Hutchinson, Mrs
Oliveira, Mr Frank
Oliveira, Mrs
De Mello, Sir Cabanis
Stokes, Capt J W
Stokes, Mrs
Stokes, Miss
Jones, Mr F G
Shellim, Mr D S
Shellim, Mrs
Lang, Mr Basil L
Blinston, Lieut L R, R N
Cherry, Mr J A
Hamerton, Revd W E M
Tennant, Mr G F D
Tennant, Mrs
D'Monte, Dr D A
Collvill, Mr K N
Byrne, Mr C H
Byrne, Mrs
Sprott, Mr F L
Sprott, Mrs
Shilstone, Mr W N
Shilstone, Mrs
Davies, Capt P G
Davies, Mrs
Mayne, Capt H B, R I M
Mayne Mrs
McArthur Captain A W
McArthur Mrs
Hutchinson R I M S Lieut F J H B
Sharvell, Mr G H
Sharvell, Mrs
Lasiett, R I M S, Mr C F
Macpherson, R I M S Mr E E
Wells Sub Lieut G T D
Avery, Mr T
Avery, Mrs
Lowndes, Mr
Lowndes, Miss
Tulloch, Mrs
Platt, Herr A
Heyer, Herr F
Dennison, Mr E Haldeman
Means, Mr D M Jase
Barrot, Monsieur Charles
Dange, Monsieur Auguste
Fojita, Mr Toshiro
Fojita, Mrs
Barr, Captain J H V
Bamatyne, Mr F C
Macarell, Mr A
Paige, Mr M C
Crick, Mr O C
Warburton, Mr
Warburton, Mrs
Bickett, Mr T W
Mackie, Mr H C
Tod, Mr A M
Todd, Mrs M
Gorrie, Mr Harry T
Scott, Revd Dr R
Robinson, Mr J H
Wilson, Mr F W
Wilson, Mrs F W
Mould, Revd H
Stubbs, Mr Carlton
French, Mr G D
French, Mrs
Templeton, Mr A H
Templeton, Mrs Arthur
Templeton, Miss
Gaddum, Mr R S
Crawford, Mr H
Hutchinson, Lieut F
Hutchinson, Mrs F
Davies, Mrs J
Bowen, Mrs
Bowen, Mr J C J
Pereyra, Rev H
McDermott, Mr J
McDermott, Mrs
McDermott, Miss
Hawes, Mr C
Hawes, Mrs C
Walters, Miss W E
Mill, Miss C R
Sim, Mr C L
Savile, Mr L
Savile, Mrs B
Almeida, Dr J C
Watson, Mr J Frank
Wilson, Mr F R
Bannerman, Lt Col W B
Bannerman, Mrs
Radford, Mr B E
Radford, Mrs H E
Hebblethwaite Mrs
Hebblethwaite, Mr H F
Thomas, Revd D Lloyd
Sells, Mr A F
Sells, Mrs
Sells, Miss
Cooper, Mr A T
Shellim, Mr S E
Mackichan, Revd Dr
Mackichan, Mrs
Chamier, Mrs
Daniel Chamier, Mr
Gatmell, Miss A M
Westropp, Mrs
Westropp, Mr Aflek
Hartley, Mrs
Hartley, Mr L Wynne
Greig, Captain H D W
Turner Laing, Mrs
Turner Laing, Mr
Gadney, Mr F M
Bentley, Dr O A
Johnston, Mr D S
Heyland, Mr W
Wilson, Mr O H
Wilson Mrs
Coughtrie, Miss
Gates, Madame
Wiggins, Mr Frank G
Bettoni, Mrs
Bettoni, Mr Giacomo
Bendien, Mr J R
Forbes, Mrs
Forbes, Miss
Forbes, Miss N
Forbes, Mr C H B
Nehlinger, Mr H
Zuberbuhler, Mr John
Zuberbuhler, Mrs
Robertson, Mrs L J
Robertson, Mrs
Metaxa, Mr J N
Metaxa, Mrs
Gough, Major C
Weldon, Mr W L
Cooke, Mr C J
Watson, Mr Proctor
Watson, Mrs
Stevenson, Captain W D H I M S
Taylor, Captain J, I M S
Taylor, Mr Newman
Hanson, Mr Frederick W
Hanson, Mrs
Richards, Mr F T
Montesh, Mrs
Monteath, Mr R E Mc L
Jones, Miss R M
Bell, Mr R D, I C S
Arthur, Mrs
Arthur, Mr S B, I C S
Murphy, Mr R W
Mesent, Mr Glynn
Hogg, Mr Malcolm N
Delves, Mrs
Delves, Mr R H A
Fenton, Captain D A
Fenton, Mrs
Bailly Mrs
Lindsay Miss
Anderson Mr W E
Anderson, Mrs
Anderson, Miss
Bulkley, Miss S
Padgett, Mr N N
Wells, I M S, Captain R T
Keith Roalls, Mr E
Davies Mr A L
Clarance A Russ, Mr
MacOmish, Revd R
MacOmish, Mrs
Collaco, I M S, Mr J A
Erikson, Mr A
Erikson, Mrs
Dunckley, Mr P J
Price, Mr J H
Erne t Eadaile, Mr
Browder, Mr M N
Raschid, Mr F
Robertson, Mr A J
East, Mr F A H
Dias, Dr A P
Dias, Mrs
Edgar Falkner, Mr
Quadros, Mr J J de
Quadros, Mrs de
Coutinho, Dr
Coutinho, Miss
Arthur Leali, Mr
Leslie, Mrs
Viegas, Dr A E
Hosson Mr N W
Stringfellow Mr H T
Alexander B King, Mr
Herbert B Greaves, Mr
Talbot, Miss
Roach Mr E K
Hirst, Miss
Stuart Monteth, Mr W F
Hall, Rev E S
Curling, Mr E H
David Sassoon, Mr
Sassoon, Mrs
Sassoon, Miss
Kodama, Mr K
Forngori, Mr R
Yamada, Mr A
Shanks, Mr A D
Shanks, Mrs
Rutherford, Miss
Service Mr G
Service Mrs
Wilson, Miss
Chambers, Mr W Boughton
Fernandes, Revd P A
Fernandes, Mr and Mrs Dominick
Cuthbert, Revd J R
Cuthbert, Miss
Powell, Mr A
Baird, Mr Alec E
Anderson, Mrs
Anderson, Mrs
Milland, Mr W S
Milland, Mrs
Milland, Miss G
Remedios, Revd D, R A
Sowerby, Mr M H, I C V D
Sowerby, Mrs M H
Roberts, Mr N
Currie, Mrs A
Pritchett, Capt W H
Dixit, Mr V B
Smith, Mr A Kirke
Scanlon, Mr J H
Whitty, Mr R F L, I C S
Macfarlane, Miss
Marrs, Mr F W
Marrs, Mrs F W

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Lt Col and Bt Col J RJB Wandson (issued for banquet)
Major R F Brewster
Major A C Pitman
Capt H B Mayne and Mrs Mayne
Capt R L Haymes
Capt G A Bassells Yates
Lieut R Wyllie
Lieut O B Down
Lieut H F Fuller
Lieut H F J Shaw
Lieut R G Wordsworth
Lieut R R R Brooke
Lieut C G Keene
Capt P G Dance

1ST GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT.

Major G S Tulloh
Mjor G F Gardiner
Lieut F J Brodigan
Lieut B Thomas
Lieut W H H Thompson
Lieut H T Horsford
2nd Lieut J R L H Scott Tucker
Lieut and Qr Mr W J Hewitt
2nd Lieut H S de R Wetherall

109TH INFANTRY.

Colonel H S Hardgrove
Capt C A Johnstone Smith
Lieut F C Bannatyne
2nd Lieut C C Orick
Lt Col H B Mead and Mrs Mead
Major A W Andrew
Major J J P Quinn
Capt A F Stewart
Capt A P Harrison
Lieut W L Wayman and Mrs Wayman
Lieut W K Cook
Lieut G M Ayscough
Lieut H W Young
Lieut M Beckwell
Lieut S O Sherbardie
Lieut G H Hopkinson
Capt K G Gharpurey
Lieut S J Shattuck

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Lieut Col R W L Dunlop (Banquet issue)
Capt H F Busch
Lieut A Forbes
2nd Lieut H F Pearson
Capt and Mrs Cartwright
Miss H Bennett

G. I. P. RAILWAY VOLUNTEERS.

Lt Col E E P Pigott V D and wife
Capt Hon Major A Lieut A MacDonald wife
Owen V D and wife
Capt N R Midley
Capt G F Guy

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Lt-Col S J Sargant and Mrs Sargant
Lt-Col E C S Buzard, V D and wife and Miss Barnett
Major G R Webb, V D and Mrs Webb
F P C Kelly (adj) and Mrs Kelly and Miss Bryant
Capt W S Walker and Mrs Walker
Capt J W Stokes and Mrs and Miss Stokes
Lieut H J Graham
2nd Lieut A R Williams
2nd Lieut F Harrington
2nd Lieut J Scott

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Major J W Hawes
Capt (Hony Major) W Boughton Chambers
Capt R W Fisher
Lieut A Saunders
Lieut B K Goldsmith
Lieut M Leslie
Lieut W W Leach
Lieut B Trigg
Lieut A G Payne
Lieut R P Cudlip, R G A

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Capt H B E Proctor, ADC (Banquet issue)
Col C A S Montgomery, Commanding Bombay Brigade
Major W Ewbank, D A A G, Bombay Brigade and wife
Major A S Capper, D A A G, Bombay Brigade and wife
Major J B Darley, Officiating D A A G, Bombay Brigade and wife
Capt C E Dobbs, Brigade Major Bombay Brigade
Major N Kirby, R E
Capt F F Bundle, R E
Capt A W Hepper, R E and Mrs Hepper
Capt W P Gwynn, R A M C
Lieut O C P Cooke, R A M C
Capt F G Davies, A D C and Mrs Parsey Davies,

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE AND DOCKYARD OFFICERS.

Capt A W Mc Arthur and wife
Commander B H Jones and wife
Commander E G Mills, R I M S "Lawrence"
Commander T H H Hand R I (not attached)
Lieut F J H B Hutchinson, R I M S "Lawrence"
Engineer G J H Sharvell and wife
Engineer C F Lasiott, R I M S "Lawrence"
Engineer E E Stepherson R I M S "Lawrence"
Sub-Lieut G T D Wells R I M S "Lawrence"
Mr T Avery (Chief Constructor) and wife

NATIVES.

Moos, N A F Mr Mrs and Miss
Desai, Rao Saheb Dalpatbhai and Mrs
Tata, D R Dr Mrs and Miss
Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan Mr
Purshotamdas M Nathoobhoy, Mr
Ardeshir K Turner, Mr and Mrs
Kapadia, D D Mr and Mrs
Bhawanidas Narandas Motiwala, Mr and Mrs
Cassamally J Peerbhoy, Mr
Nariman, R T Dr
Appaee G Dandekar, Rao Bahadur
Dost Mahomed Peer Mahomed, Mr
Jiwanlal Panalal, Mr
Mancokji J Chandana, Khan Saheb and Mrs and Miss
Husain B Tyabji, Mr
Pandit, B S Mr and Mrs
Boottee D D, Khan Saheb Mrs and Miss
Desai F E, Mr Mrs and Miss
Desai Dhun, Miss
Desai Meta, Miss
Framjee Patel, Mr J M
Batliwalla, R L Mr and Mrs
Bhagwanlal Panalal, Mr
Rustom N Vatchaghandy, Mr and Mrs
Furdoonjee Jamsetjee Parakh, Mr
Tulsidas Keshavdas Nathoobhai, Mr
Hormasjee H A, Mrs
Gai Hormasjee, Miss
Ambu Hormasjee, Miss
Ghasvala B E, Mr
Byramjee Nusserwanjee Seervai, Mr
Goverdhandas Gokuldas Tejpal, Mr
Singhanea P C, Mr
Srimant Bhunker Rao, Punt Sachiv Chief of Bhaw
Saibhai S A Rao Bahadur Krishnarao R Gundekar, Mr
Shaik Ebrahim Hafu, Khan Saheb J P
Muljee Bhowanidas Barbhayha, Mr
Fazulbhoy M Chinoy, Mr
Rahimtulla M Chinoy, Mr
Sultan M Chinoy, Mrs
Wadia, O N Mr and Mrs
Shapurji D Pharucha, Dr and Mrs
The Hon Mr G K Parekh
Nikambe, Revd M E
Motilal Kenji, Mr
Jugmohandas Varjiwandas, J P, Mr
Vishvanath P Vaidya
Shivaji, R H N and Mrs
Chatoorbhuj Balmukhund, Mr
Rao Bahadur Ramnarayan Amrchand
Anundjee Nanjee, Mr
Sardar Khan Bahadur Kazi Syed Animodin Pirzade
Kazi Syed Nuruddin Pirzade
Bardi, Dr D R
Bhajwat, Mr V V
Mandlik, J P, Mr N V
Dastoor Adeejee M Howdar
Hirachand Nunchund Javeri, Mr
Kisandas Tikamdas, Mr
Sardar Narayanrao G Natu
Meherban Raghunathrao S Pant Sachiv
Motabhay, Mr B N
Dhakmarvala, Mr N D and Mrs
Janspanlik, Mr B B
Abdul Kader A Ebrahim, Mr
Sardar R K Vinchurkar
Chhaganlal Dayabhay, Mr
Cooper, Dr K D and Mrs
Yakira, Mr M M
Gulam Nabi Fakee Mr
K N Wadya Mr and Mrs
Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr
Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr
Gulamhusen Currimbhoy, Mr
Ahmed Currimbhoy, Mr
Sardar Nowrojee Pudamjee, and Mrs
Dawood Fazal Peerna Mahomed, Mr
Rao Bahadur Rajaram S, Diksbit
Nowrojee Hormasji, Mr and Mrs
Heerjee Ghellabhai Padmani, Mr
R S Rustomjee, Mr and Mrs
Nadirshaw H E Sukhia, Dr
Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Mr and Mrs
Oomer Hajee Cassim, Mr
Mangaldas Karamdas Mulji Mr and Mrs
Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy, Mr
Vinayak S Joshi, Mr
Battilwalla, S S Dr and Mrs
Sethna, R D Mr
Sethna, H M Mrs, care of Naviman, P B Dr
Govindas, D M Mr
Govindas N M Mr
Pakvasa, V M Mr
Bhagwandas Chaturbhuj, Mr
Hakim Shaikh Adam Abdulali, Mr
Murshad M C Khan Bahadur, Mrs and Miss
Purshotam Odhowjee, Rao Saheb
Morarji, R D Mr
Vallabdas Jamnadas Mr
Vasanji Bhagwandas, Mr
Parmanand Chaturbhuj, Mr
Haji Ismail Gulmahomed, Mr
Salemahomed Dharamsey, Mr
Bhaskarrao V Mehta, Mr
Rattonsee Mooljee, Mr
Manockjee F N Sethna, Mr and Mrs
Venkatsabbayya, Mr P V
Madhavjee D Thackersey Mr
Hansraj P Thackersey, Mr
Bomanji D Petit, Mr and Mrs
Petit, Mrs F C
Limkhmani, Mr B A
Kajiji, Mr A M
Padamjee, J P Mr H Mrs and Miss
Khan Sahib M Fariduddin
Ramsya Pallays, Mr
Bholagiri Mr G
Mahomedji Haji Adam Maniar, Mr
Mahomed H Lalji, Mr
Bundelbhoy Hajeebhoy, Mr
Subharam V Ranade, Dr
Mody, Dr Ardeshir D and Mrs
Khan Bahadur B D Pudamjee and Mrs
Khan Bahadur Abdul R Kadwani
Kahiram B Muramram, Mr
Krishnabai M Jhaveri, Mr
Sheikh Sadik Ali Sherali, Mr
Kersaspji Rustamji Dadachanji, Mr Mrs and Miss
Dadabhanji, Miss K
Jugalkishore Halwasiya, Mr
Tukhamsee Napoo, Mr
Syed Mohamed, Mr
Damodar Gordhundas Sukhdwalla, Mr
Bhojwani Bar.-at-Law, Mr K A
Ebrahim Abdul Hussein, Mr
Modi, Mr and Mrs J E
Tyabjee, Mr S C
Shams A Tyabjee, Mr
Naranji Dwarkadas, Mr
Balkrishna Wassoodev Pandoorang, J P Mr
Wassoodew, Mr K B
Kisandas T Mangaldas, Mr and Mrs
Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Kt
Ameeroodin Tyabji, Mr
Dastoor, Mr, Mrs P H and Miss
Fazl B Tyabji, Mr
Bhagilal Virchand Deepchand, Mr
Potit, Miss B D
Kazi Kabiruddin, Mr, Barat-Law
Vithaldas Samaldas, Mr
Modi, Mr Pirozshaw B R
Rao Bahadur Visanji Khimji, J P
Rao Saheb Yussonji Trikamji Mulji
Jugmohandas Varjiwandas Dayabhai Bhagvandas Javeri, Mr
Abdul Karim Munshi, Mr
Wadia, Mr Pestonji N and Mrs
Cassambhoy Dewjee, Mr
Khan Saheb Haji Ahmed Dewjee
Saiyed Muinuddin Saiyed Hussein, Mr
Esmail Beg Mohomed, Mr
Hamoastram Ramnath, Mr
Rao Bahadur M K Kumthekar
Hajee Salehmohamed Haji Oosman Poonawalla, Mr
Vallabhnarayan, Mr J Dani
Jairarayen, Mr H Dain
Sanjana, Dastoor Darab D P, Shams-ul-Ulama
Khan Saheb Kazi M Ali Murghai J P
Chimanlal Kissandas, Mr
Tyabji, Mr H C
Kanga, Mr Pestonji M and Mrs
Abdool Cadur Ebrahim, J P Mr
Khan Saheb Hassunally Moola Hakimjee
Rugabally V Patel, Mr
Khambatta, Major D D and Mrs
Dhanjisha Dorabji, Mr
Antia, Mr J M
Purbhoodas Jeewandas, J P Mr
Khandalawalla, Mr N D and Mrs
Treasurywala, Mrs J
Dadachanji, Khan Bahadur P H
Aiyar, Mr K S Mrs and Miss
Shappu, Mr Dastoor C R
Rao Bahadur K N Sailor J P
Bhikubhai Mulchand Mr
Haji Yoosuf Haji Ismail Esbai, Mr
Raoji V J Sankerseth, Mr Mrs and Miss
Sunkersett, Miss R
Fuzul D Allana, Mr
Ismail G Allana, Mr
Framroze B Vakil, Mr and Mrs
Sorabjee Pudumjee Mr
Syed Gulam M Rafalo Mr
Rao Bahadur A R Talcherkar, J P
Sumatibhai Nanjee Mrs
Horsedealer B N, Dr
Dalal Lt-Col K A, and Mrs
Dantra, Mrs
Kanta T A, Mr and Mrs
Moroba W N J P, Mr
Vaidya N J Rao Bahadur J P
Kumtekar, K M Mr
Kajiji T M B, J P Mr
Khandalal Dayabhai Mr
Kerrawala D N, Mr and Mrs
Kerrawala, M D Mrs
Kerrawala A D, Mrs
Nikambe, Mrs
Samaldas Turbhodas Jeewandas, Mr
Barde D H, J P Rao Bahadur
Patnie S P, Mr Mrs and Miss
Apte K A, Mr
Gazzar J J, Mr and Mrs
Jan Mahomed Chotani
Mia, Mr M H
Setna A B, Mr Mrs and Miss
Adamji Peerbhoy, Mr
Mahomedally Adamjee Peerbhoy, Mr
Ebrahim Adamjee Peerbhoy, Mr
Peerbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy, Mr
Karimbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy Mr
Alibhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy, Mr
Abdul Husein Adamjee Peerbhoy, Mr
Satpute N B, Dr and Mrs
Ibrahim Hajee Haroon Nakhoda, Mr
Prabhakar G B, Dr
Thakur Raghunath Singh Mr
Thakurdas Fatehchand
A O Korisbi, M A
Gordhandas Khatau
Krishnadas Goverdhandas Madiwala
M B Tyabji, I C S
Nagardas N Nanavati, Rao Bahadur
Nanabhai Maroba Rao Saheb
Patel, Mrs
Patel, N M
D B Paranjis
R V Subnis, Rao Bahadur
Surrufally Mamooji
Sorabji G Warden
Ramchandra B Mantri
B B Joshi, Rao Sahib
Haji Ismail Haji Allana
Tarachand Lukhmandas Bhiwani, Mr
Gokhale, L B Mr
Vishnu Hari Borre, Rao Sahib
Ganpatrao M Vinchurkhan Sardar
Cowasjee Jehangir, Mr Mr and Miss
Gopaldas Vithardas Desai, Mr
Biscardas Daya K, Rai Bahadur
Shankarprasad Aquihotri, Jamadar
Shaikhkadur, Jamadar
Merhand Nandshankar Mehta, Mr
Munshi Shaikh, Sardar
Mehmood Hosein Dehdasti, Mr
Hajee Moosa Haji Oosman Mr
Jamsedjee D Sukhia, Mrs
Ranina, Messrs
Ranina, Dr R N
Ardeshir D Contractors & E M S
Sadanand T Bhandare, Mr
Pansé, Sardar G D
Mahomed Saleh Ahmed Saleh Khalib, Mr
Rodda, S K the Hon Mr
Moulvi Rafiudin Ahmed, Mr
Azam Miya, Colonel
Umabhai, Major
Ananji Amandji, Mr
Manjramad Dutgapirsad, Mr
Abdullahkhan, Khan Shri
Bepubhai Mujmudar, Bar-at-Law, Mr
Gowasjee Nowrojee Kalyanwalla, Mr
Digvijsainghji, 109th Infantry, Kumar Shri
Ram Singh, Subadar Major
Alia Dutta Khan, Subedar
Abdul Baxata Khan, Subedar
Madeorao Savant, Subedar
Lakshiman Kadum, 116th Mahrathas, Subedar
Shaikh Babu, Subedar
Ramchandar Ghorpade, subedar.
Shaikh Ibrahim Bahadur, Subedar
Mahadeorao Sondkar, Subedar
Ramchandar Lad, Subedar
Gurpatrao Ghag, Subedar
Vishram Rao Chowan, Subedar
Murrai Sinde, Jemadar
Maroti Rao Sonawle, Jamadar
Shaik Hamamuddin, Jemadar
Bauji Ambre, Jemadar
Tuk-ram Bhogle, Jemadar
Deoji Rao Kadou, Jemadar
Nilkant Rao Salvi, Jemadar
Rahiman Shalonji, Subedar

It is notified that His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Minto, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor-General, accompanied by Her Excellency the Countess of Minto, will leave Bombay from the Victoria Terminus of the G. I. P. Railway on the 20th November at 10 p.m. His Excellency's departure will be private.

The General Officer, Commanding Bombay Brigade, should be requested to issue the necessary orders for the firing of a salute of 21 guns at 7-30 a.m. on Monday, the 22nd instant, to announce His Excellency's departure.

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, will arrange for the maintenance of order.

To-morrow, on the occasion of the visit of the Viceroy to the Town Hall to receive the address of the Municipality, Churchgate Street will be closed for traffic from the Flora Fountain to the Elphinstone Circle from 4 to 7 p.m.

THE AHMEDABAD INCIDENT.

Arrest of a Bengali.

The Bombay Police have succeeded in arresting a man named Surrendranath Ganesh Prasad Banerji, a Bengali, aged about 20, in connection with the bomb-throwing incident at Ahmedabad during the Viceroy's visit to that city.

The man was moving amongst the crowd in Grant Road, on Wednesday morning, during the time of the Viceroy's procession from Victoria Terminus to Government House, and his movements arousing the suspicions of the police, he was watched for some time. At the time when the procession was expected to turn into Gamdevi Road, Surrendranath ran after it. He was stopped by the police and arrested at the corner of Gamdevi Road and Grant Road.

He was placed before Mr. Dastur, Magistrate, and formally remanded.

It was stated that Mr. Barrow, the Commissioner for the Northern Division, saw the bomb thrown at the Viceroy's carriage by a young Hindu, while he was driving with Lord Minto in Ahmedabad, and the prisoner will probably be taken to Ahmedabad and put before Mr. Barrow for identification. He speaks English well and the police are making active inquiries regarding his antecedents.

The results of the chemical examination of the missiles thrown at the Viceroy's carriage at Ahmedabad last Saturday, have not yet been made public, but information has reached us which points to the fact that picric acid was used. This disposes of the supposition which was at first a probable one that the bombs were of the nature of fireworks and leaves no alternative but to conclude that a deliberate and diabolical attempt upon the life of the King's representative was made.

That it fortunately failed was due to no lack of murderous intention, but to ineptitude only in the putting together of the deadly ingredients used.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. A. W. Varley, I.C.S., to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad, from the date of departure of Mr. E. H. E., Leggatt, I.C.S., pending the arrival of Mr. C. V. Vernon, I.C.S.

Captain R. A. Chambers, M.B., I.M.S., to do duty at the Yeravda Central Prison temporarily under the orders of the Superintendent of the Prison.

Mr. G. H. Cowan, I.C.S., Assistant Collector and Sub-Divisional Magistrate, First Class, Southern Division Belgaum, to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the Second and Third Classes.

Mr. G. Carmichael, I.C.S., Acting Commissioner, C. D., is allowed privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for four months with effect from the date of relief.

Mr. G. D. Pense, on return to duty, to be Collector of Kanara and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Kanara District

Mr. G. Monteath, I. C. S., on relief, to be Assistant Collector, Kanara.

Mr. H. L. Newman, Deputy Conservator of Forests and Divisional Forest Officer, Ahmednagar-Sholapur, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months in combination with furlough for nine months with effect from 20th November or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

The services of Mr. J. D. Maitland-Kirwan are placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment as additional instructor, Imperial Forest College, Dehra Dun, for a period of two years.

Mr. P. J. Mead, B.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S., with effect from the date of relief at Surat, to be on special duty for a period not exceeding six months in connection with the scheme for the development of Salsette and the work relating to Salsette Building Sites.

Major C. F. Harold to be a Trustee of the Port of Aden vice Captain Wood.

Mr. F. W. Marre, M. A. (Cantab.), Principal, Elphinstone High School, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with Christmas holidays.

Miss A. E. Brooke, Lady Superintendent Mahalaxmi Female Training College, Ahmedabad, has been allowed a further extension of furlough on medical certificate for three months.

Major H. Bennett, M.B., C.M., B.Sc., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., has been allowed an extension from the 26th October to the 12th December of the privilege leave of absence granted to him.

Mr. J. P. Orr, I.C.S., to be Chairman, City of Bombay Improvement Trust, vice Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, M. Inst. C. E., retired.

Mr. H. B. Evingston, B.A., passed on the 1st November an examination in Gujarati according to the P. W. Departmental Standard.

On completion of the special duty in connection with the Rohri-Hyderabad Canal Project, Mr. T. Summers, D. Sc., M. Inst. C. E., is appointed Engineer and Secretary, Indus River Commission, and is promoted to Chief Engineer, Class II, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of that office. The post of Superintending Engineer on Special Duty will simultaneously be abolished.

On relief by Dr. Summers, Mr. H. F. Beale, M. Inst. C. E., is transferred to the Indus Left Bank [illegible]

On relief by Mr. H. F. Beale, M. Inst. C. E., Mr. T. B. Robertson is appointed Executive Engineer, Begari Canals District.

The Honourable Mr. W. L. S. L. Cameron, C.S.I. is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 27th November or the subsequent date of relief.

Mr. A. Hill, C.I.E., F.C.H., M.Inst. C.E., is appointed to act as Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, vice the Honourable Mr. Cameron.

Mr. W. L. Strange, M.Inst.C.E., is appointed to act as Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, vice Mr. Hill.

Mr. A. L. M. Wood, I. C.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 18.

A few stations in Burma, and Eastern Bengal and Assam report light rain, the largest amount one and a half inches at Maymyo. Light to moderate cloud exists this morning in Burma and the extreme south of the Peninsula, elsewhere the skies are cloudless.

Forecast.—The weather is likely to be dry except for a few light showers in Burma.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 18TH NOVEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat being sown. Rapeseed doing well, Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat and rapeseed being sown. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. All crops doing well.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Seasonable. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Amraoti.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general.

Khamgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing and flowering advanced in some places. Cotton crop making good progress.

Viramgam.—Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants healthy and showing bolls. Cotton crop making good progress.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking partially begun and arrivals expected early.

Surat.—Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Sholapur.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Hubli.—No further rain expected. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing. Wheat and food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good. Insects doing harm.

Bellary.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 18TH NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 18th November, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is drier in the extreme north and damper at Lahore and Delhi. Day temperature is normal but night temperature continues higher than usual.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in excess nearly everywhere; the minimum is higher than usual only at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air continues damper at Karachi. Day temperature is higher than usual in the northern half of the division; night temperature remains above normal in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect round the Gulf of Cambay and the inland districts of Kathiawar but in excess at Veraval and Bhuj. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air is slightly in defect at some stations. Day temperature is in excess in the northern districts; night temperature is higher than usual at Raipur.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess. Temperature is normal except for a defect in the maximum at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The air is drier at most stations. Day temperature is in slight excess in the southern districts; night temperature is generally normal.

General Remarks.—Weather has been fine and dry and is likely to continue so.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	11
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Paraswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	90
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	22
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	8
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	6
Total	1	1	88
This day last year	1	1	87

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

November 18th 1909.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	56	23	0
B	303	135	8
C	145	55	0
D	144	43	1
E	146	40	0
F	79	25	0
G	72	6	0
Total to date	945	317	9
Total rats killed			1,362

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN H.E.B. PROCTER, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 19th November.

The Range at Santa Cruz will be reserved for Class Firing and practice to-morrow afternoon Saturday the 20th instant.

Train leaves Church Gate Station 3-8 p. m.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt., Bo. L. Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-Col. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V D.

Bombay, 19th November.

522.—Detail for the week ending 20th instant.

To-day, Friday, 19th instant.—All Recruits of the current season to parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m.

523.—Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing as follows:—

Saturday 20th (Morning and afternoon).—Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 6-25 a. m. and 1-50 p. m.

Sunday 21st instant.—Reserved for "D" Company. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-45 a. m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BY THE WAY.

RACCONIGI.

The Palace of Racconigi, to which the Czar has found his way by a circuitous route, stands in one of the largest and finest parks in Italy. Originally a fortress, it was transformed into a more luxurious place of residence by Philibert of Savoy in 1681; and in 1775 a French gardener was engaged to transform the gardens on the model of Le Notre's designs for Versailles. It has lately been refurnished and redecorated; but two of the apartments have been left untouched. One of these is the bedroom occupied by the late King Umberto; the other is the suite in which is preserved the furniture of the rooms in which Carl-Alberto died at Oporto.

NEW FELLOWS AT OXFORD AND CHAMBRIDGE.

Balliol has gone to Christ Church for a theological tutor, and the Rev. N. S. Talbot, one of the most popular undergraduates of his day, becomes a Fellow. Another Christ Church man has been elected to a Fellowship at Merton, Mr. Walter Gill, who became a scholar of the House after taking a first in mathematical moderations and a first in final honour school of mathematics. In addition to this, Mr. Gill got another first in physics, and he is now Demonstrator in Physics for students of engineering. Merton has also awarded a Fellowship to a promising poet, Mr. Gerald Gould. An exhibitioner of Magdalen, Mr. Gould had already taken his London degree with first class honours before he proceeded to Greats and again captured a "First."

THE TRINITY FELLOWS.

Of the four new Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge, one comes from King Edward's School, Birmingham; another from Westminster School; the third from Rugby; and the fourth from University College, Liverpool. Mr. James Mercer represents mathematics, being bracketed Senior Wrangler in 1905 and Smith's Prizeman in 1906. The representative of Rugby, Mr. H. A. Holland, took a first class in Law Tripos in 1907; and the other two new Fellows, Mr. P. J. Pearie and Mr. D. S. Robertson, have a string of classical distinctions.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Several alterations have been made in connexion with the new contract for the carriage of the Commonwealth mails which comes into operation next February, and which has been secured by the Orient Steamship Company. The vessels, the "Scotsman learns; are to drop the call at Plymouth on the outward passage, while the mails now sent overland to Naples are to be forwarded to Taranto, an arrangement which, it is said, will effect a saving of about eighteen hours to Port Said. So far as the homeward mails are concerned, the existing arrangement holds good at least for the next ten years.

THE RIDDLE OF TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM.

There is no vessel on the four seas which can parallel the "Carnegie," which has just put into Falmouth, and which, with the financial backing of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, is about to voyage the deep-water seas of the globe and make a systematic magnetic survey of its ocean area. She has been designed by Mr. H. J. Gielow, the famous designer of American racing yachts, and wherever metal was necessary, bronze, copper, or gunmetal has been employed, the fastenings consisting of locust treenails and bronze bolts and spikes. By these means she has been rendered absolutely non-magnetic, and as a result of her cruise, which will occupy several years, an accumulation of exact data concerning the puzzling variation of the mariner's compass is expected by which reliable magnetic charts may be drawn up, and a big step taken towards solving the riddle of terrestrial magnetism.

COMMEMORATIVE POSTAGE STAMPS.

The custom of commemorating any event of interest or importance in the United States by the issue of a special set of postage stamps has duly brought forth the Hudson-Fulton stamp. The first specimens have just arrived in Europe. They are described as having the shape of an elongated rectangle, and are in colour a bright carmine. There are representations of the "Halfmoon," the sailing-ship of Hudson, and the "Clarmont," the first steamship of Fulton, with the inscription "Hudson-Fulton Celebration" underneath.

SIR WILLIAM HARTLEY.

The President of the Primitive Methodist Conference, Sir William Hartley, is described by the "Home Messenger" as "businesslike to the marrow of his bones." He sets himself things to do, and he works out to the minutest detail how they are to be done. He gives himself, and those associated with him, no rest till the things are done. It is an open secret that Sir William has made up his mind to put through the Centenary Fund Scheme to raise a quarter of a million. That scheme was hanging fire, but it is pretty certain now that it will get such an impetus, and such continuous pressure from the strong and pushful President of Conference, that by the end of 1911 it will be an accomplished fact.

A LIBERAL GIVER.

The parents of Sir William Hartley were poor, and he has built up the great business he owns entirely by his own effort. He attributes his success to the fact that he has always paid attention to details, and has kept his eye open for every improvement that made for the quality of his manufactures and for the health and comfort of his work people. Sir William believes in enlisting the whole hearted co-operation of his workpeople, and introduced a profit-sharing scheme which now puts something like £1,000 a year in bonuses in their pockets. His public gifts have been numerous and most liberal. At Aintree he built an institute at a cost of something like £20,000. One of his latest surprises was the purchase for £30,000 of the Holborn Town Hall. The Hartley College at Manchester, where all the ministers of the denomination are trained, has cost Sir William at least £50,000 and his book offers to ministers and local preachers, during the last ten years, must have cost him at least £10,000.

THE ROYAL COCK-PIT AT WESTMINSTER

This does not refer to the House of Commons, but to the pit at Westminster where the cock-fighters used to gather in force and enjoy their favourite amusement in the old days. The cock pit was, Mr. A. B. Cooper tells us in "Fry's Magazine," exactly on the present site of the garden of the official residence of the Prime Minister in Downing-street, overlooking St. James's Park. It was established by Henry VIII. The cock-pit, or its modern representative upon the old site, remained intact and in use well into the nineteenth century, as countless contemporary records show. Indeed, so much in vogue was cock-fighting, and so greatly in Royal as well as public favour, that towards the end of the seventeenth and up to the middle of the eighteenth century it was no uncommon thing to insert clauses in the leases of farms to ensure the privilege of "walking" a certain number of game-cocks on the premises and at the cottages in the district.

A COCK-FIGHTING EARL.

The Earl of Derby, the grandfather of the great Earl, one of Queen Victoria's Prime Ministers, was, Mr. Cooper recalls, a most ardent cock-fighter. He had a cock-pit, only demolished of late years, near his town house in Church-street, Preston, and his cocks were especially famous for their breed and prowess. The following note occurs on July 23, 1793: "Preston.—During the races a main of cocks was fought between the Earl of Derby and Wilson Braddyll, Esq., for 10 guineas a battle and £200 the main, which was won by the former eight battles ahead. His lordship also won four ahead in the byes." It was in this very cock-pit that Joseph Livesey and his friends held their meeting when the teetotal movement was inaugurated.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentary and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

FASHIONS FOR EVENING WEAR.

Skirts that are more or less elaborately draped will be very characteristic of the coming mode for evening wear, and as the fabrics which are likely to be most fashionable are of the finest and silkiest description and, moreover, wonderfully supple in texture, these draperies bid fair to be extremely picturesque. In soft silk net, for example, chosen in a pale shade of blue and arranged over one of the new satins shot very delicately with palest pink and silver, a charming dinner dress is carried out. The final colouring arrived at by this shot effect, with its veiling of pale blue, is an opalescent tint with a mother of pearl effect, which is very becoming, although it is almost impossible to describe the shade in words. The pale blue silk net forms first a straight and fairly full underskirt, arranged over the pale pink and silver satin.

FULL DRAPERIES.

Then over this skirt there are full draperies of net, coming from the waist, crossing in front, and finally taken round to the back, where they are caught together with a soft chou of pink and silver tissue. The low bodice is arranged in the same way back and front, with crossing folds of net, and a small chemisette of real Brussels point lace, laid over silver tissue. The sleeves, which stop short at the elbow, hang loosely from the arm, and are made in pale blue silk net, sewn closely with tiny diamonds, and finished with a fringe of crystal and silver bugles. Evening frocks of a simpler kind are being made in crepe de Chine, with plain underskirts and long tunics, draped slightly on the hips, and falling in soft folds to some little distance below the knees where they are finished with a deep silk fringe. The bodices of these gowns are made on equally simple lines, and gathered into a round decolletage, below a tucker of fine real lace. For the waist-belts some kind of shot metallic tissue is frequently used.

EVENING WRAPS.

In the matter of evening wraps there is plenty of variety, although in this case also soft satins shot with two or more harmonising or contrasting shades will be very largely used. The straight burnous shapes are enjoying a great vogue, carried out in satins of this kind, bordered either with fur or with brown marabout, and lined with mousseline de soie closely tucked and gathered. Long tassels of silk cord are used to finish the hood-like draperies of these burnous wraps, chosen to match the predominant shades in the shot satin. Graceful cloaks in smooth pastel cloths will still be worn, with collars of black satin or moire silk, while other wraps of a very fascinating description are being made in crepe de Chine, hanging straight from the shoulders back and front, but opening on either side to show pleated panels of fine lace, arranged over gold or silver tissue. Some of these crepe de Chine cloaks are further adorned with gracefully draped hoods of lace.

CONGO REFORMS.

Minister's Proposal.

RIGHTS OF NATIVES.

M. Renkin, Minister of Colonies, read on Thursday in the Chamber of representatives the scheme of reforms which the Government intends to introduce in the Congo. The scheme is placed as a preface to the draft budget of the colonies, and is a lengthy documents in Brussels.

The Minister starts as is customary, by stating that there are no atrocities in the Congo, but he admits that there have been, and that there are individual offences which, he asserts, are inquired into by the authorities as soon as they are brought to their notice. Discussing the question of the land policy M. Renkin remarks that from a theoretical standpoint the attribution of vacant lands to the State is a perfectly sound principle, which, however, must only be applied with due regard to the preservation and progress of the native population.

Dealing with the treatment of the natives, M. Renkin says: We want to treat them like pupils who are entitled to our protection. In doing this, feeling and duty agree with interest for the welfare of the Colony, which rests especially on the well-being and the activity of the native. They must therefore be treated with the broadest equality.

Now we come to the reforms. Nothing, says M. Renkin, prevents the natives rights on the land from being extended. It is most advisable to abandon to private initiative the harvest of rubber and copal the most important products of the domain. The Minister therefore proposes to open the Congo colony to free trade in three successive stages. In the course of the first stage which will begin on July 1, 1910 the Lower Congo, Stanley Pool Kwango Lulualaba, Kassai, Katanga, and other vast districts will be opened to free trade. During the next two stages the rest of the territory will be similarly thrown open, except so far as regards five reserves of 600,000 hectares, which the State keeps for itself. The two last stages will begin on July 1, 1911 and July 1, 1912.

Regarding the concessionaire companies, the scheme says that the Government will examine whether it will be possible to make further arrangements with them. This is somewhat vague, but it means probably that the Government will rebuy the concessions later.

The other reforms, briefly summarised, are:

1. Natives will be entitled to harvest the products of the domain.
2. The native taxes will be paid in money.
3. The license duty of 5,000f heretofore payable for the establishment of factories will be suppressed, and instead a tax, which will be calculated on every kilogramme of produce harvested, will be established.
4. The fiscal legislation will be reformed, and new posts for the collection of taxes will be established.
5. Wherever possible, the obligation for the native to revictual the State agents will be suppressed. (Many abuses had been caused by this obligation.)
6. The price for the transport of goods and carriage of letters will be reduced.
7. Native taxation will be reduced.
8. Taxation of food will be suppressed.
9. Special measures will be taken for the re-plantation of rubber forests.
10. Special efforts will be made to fight against sleeping sickness.
12. Measures will be taken to suppress porterage in certain regions, and to facilitate it in some other.
13. The term of service of labourers working for undertakings of public utility will be reduced from five years to three.
14. Many schools will be opened, especially agricultural and professional.

FINANCIAL ASPECTS.

The report also deals with other petty reform, which will be subjected to further consideration when the Colonial estimates are discussed in the House.

Dealing with the financial consequences of his reform proposals, M. Renkin hopes they will not involve Belgium in any embarrassment. The abandonment of the system of "regie," which will naturally ensure the establishment of Free Trade, will diminish the receipt of the State, but it will also save them a greatdeal of money (about 5,000,000 francs yearly) in salaries to agents and workmen.

Of course, the new state of things will necessitate a considerable increase of personnel, but it is to be hoped that these fresh expenses caused by the new reforms will be balanced by the increase of the proceeds of taxation, entrance duty, sale of land, &c., and the ever-increasing importance of business transactions in the Congo. Perhaps it will also be necessary to increase slightly the duty on some goods coming into the Congo.

M. Renkin finished his speech with these words: "We are confident that in working out this programme Parliament will serve the higher interests of the Fatherland, and add a glorious page to the history of the country." M. Renkin then laid his Budget on the table. The details will only be known to-morrow. It shows a deficit of £24,000. He also laid on the table an "extraordinary Budget" of 33,000,000 francs, which will be employed in the occupation and development of the Katanga district and the execution of important public works in the Congo.

M. Renkin further announced that King Leopold would contribute 500,000 francs this year for the suppression of sleeping sickness in the Congo, and that the Sovereign contemplated giving 800,000 francs for the same object next year.

MR. J. D. ROCKEFELLER announces a donation of dollas 1,000,000 (£200,000) on the appointment of a commission of eminent medical men to investigate the book-worm disease, which is prevalent in the rural district of the Southern States. The disease is somewhat similar to sleeping sickness, and many deaths result from it.

GREEN-ROOM GOSSIP.

A NIGHT AT TWO THEATRES.

On the night that Mr. Lewis Waller produced Mr. William Devereux's "Sir Walter Raleigh" at the Lyric Theatre, there were important happenings at the Apollo next door—the presentation by "The Follies" of skits on Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's "Fires of Fate," and Messrs. Henry Hamilton and Cecil Raleigh's "The Whip." No one with a ticket in his pocket for "The Follies" can rest until he has presented it at the Apollo door, not even when duty calls him to the glories of a Waller "first night." This was my case on Wednesday, and I confess it without a blush; for has it not been written that the great wisdom of man consists in knowing his "Follies"? And who am I that I should not be greatly wise when there's a chance?

"WALTAH."

The play at the Lyric was first in claiming my kind attention. The opening of a Wallerdrama is always of the greatest importance, and the opening of "Sir Walter Raleigh" is no exception to the rule. If you miss the first act of a Wallerdrama, you miss one of the greatest treats of your life, for it is here that you are a stired spectator of the struggles of the Wallerites to keep their seats when their hero makes his first entrance. Every time somebody on the stage alluded in well-measured tones to "Waltah" Raleigh, and said what a brave man he was, and how England and England's fair women just worshipped the ground he walked on, the house leant eagerly forward on its cantilever supports and gasped agonies of impatience for "Waltah's" arrival. And when "Waltah" blew in from a door at the back which had been cut in the scenery for the purpose; and when "Waltah," standing at "tention" in the best light, was found to be Mr. Lewis Waller the excitement was so terrific that certain of the actors male admirers, with voices like the lions at feeding time and hands like the rhinoceros horn at any time, lost their heads completely and set up a prolonged riot of howling and hammering applause. It was most impressive.

THE PLOT BEGINS.

The first act of "Sir Walter Raleigh" is chiefly composed of words and actions that tend to show that Queen Elizabeth is in great and imminent danger of being "done in" by the Babington conspirators many of whom if not all we find seated at a table at the "Heron's Nest" inn. The words and actions also tend to show that "Waltah" is going to keep an eye on their little game, and to kill any "greatest swordsman in France," or any "greatest swordsman in Spain," who may or may not challenge him to mortal combat "in pale moonlight," green or blue, or any other colour that's handy at the moment. It might have been all right in history, this devotion on the part of "Waltah" to Elizabeth, but in the play at the Lyric it rather gets in the way of the "nice" love affair—namely, that between Ralegh and Elizabeth Throgmorton. It is true that we arrive at Throgmorton's treat in the last act, but it is a long journey by weary back ways, and in the meantime the Fairy Queen Elizabeth, with her incessant "Ladies, you may retire; Gentlemen, you are dismissed," rather gets on our nerves—or she would do if she were not impersonated by popular Miss Winifred Emery. An interesting figure enough, this Queen, in the history books but romantic drama is no place for her. Queen Elizabeth in drama is more of a costumier's than an author's success. She always looks as if she had just arrived from, or was just on the point of being sent back to Clarkson's. But fortunately, Miss Emery can be charming as anybody. At the Lyric she is a Queen Elizabeth that Walter Ralegh would have done more for than discover potatoes and tobacco. He would have discovered asparagus and half-crown cigars. Not that she would have benefited personally by the discovery of the cigars; but think how she would have loved cutting off the heads of the asparagus!

WALLER AGAIN.

I left Waller as Sir Walter Ralegh when I saw he that was going to look after the Queen all right, and went in next door to ascertain what "The Follies" were doing with Waller as Colonel Egerton, the hero of "Fires of Fate." They were not being very kind to the Colonel. They were hinting in the broadest manner possible that the gallant gentleman has spoiled his precious constitution by alcoholic excess. I could not wait to see if this was the line they took all through the skit, but I was lucky enough, before departing for the second act of "Sir Walter Ralegh," to be a witness of Mr. Pelissier's imitation of Mr. Sirdi Bary's "Abdullah," the dragoman in Sir Arthur Doyle's picturesque play. What a clever performance!

THE OTHER ELIZABETH.

In a little while in the second act of the Lyric play, "Waltah's" other Elizabeth gets a "look in". But it is more in the way of "comic relief" than romance that Miss Lilian Braithwaite (a sweet Throgmorton) has her chance, for she has to make laughter by choking over Ralegh's pipe, and complaining that the smoke gets into the curtains—a somewhat modern bit of business; but it went well, and seemed to tickle the audience quiet as much as it tickled the fair throat of "Waltah's" beloved. (Now that I have mentioned the pipe and tobacco episode, I ought not to leave out the information that when Queen Elizabeth entered the "Heron's Nest" in the first act, Sir Walter Ralegh made his identity plainer than it already was by spreading out his cloak on a perfectly clean floor, in order that his royal Mistress should not get her feet dirty.) Throgmorton having had her little quarrel about the "horrid pipe," and departed in the tantrums, enter Queen Bess, and a deal political talk about smiling at France and giving the lie to Spain; a debate which is nicely rounded off by "Waltah's" gallant rescue of the Queen from the dagger of young Francisco Throgmorton.

PELISSIER AS LADY DI.

As I resumed my seat at the Apollo, in bounded Pelissier as Lady Diana Sartoris, the heroine of "The Whip." The scene of the disaster was an excellent imitation of the setting of the first act at Drury Lane; But I saw at once, of course, that the Lady Di of "The Follies" was not really Miss Jessie Bateman. Miss Bateman is much smaller and prettier and daintier; and it could not be said of her, as it is said by someone in the Apollo crowd of Pelissier, that she was "the greatest crosscountry rider in the world, and had killed more horses than the sausage king." I did not see in the programme which of the ladies at the Apollo was burlesquing Miss Nancy Price and Miss Nancy Price's performance of the Drury Lane "adventuress," Mrs. D'Aquila, but I did see that it was a wonderfully clever imitation and I am certain Miss Price would say so too if she saw it. Needless to say that one of the funniest passages in the burlesque was the absolutely true and unexaggerated representation of the Drury Lane authors' cunning scheme (a "screamer" in itself, as all who have seen the play must admit) for getting every jack one of their characters to run off to Madame Tussaud's. On the whole, a most delightful bit of fun, with never an offensive line or suggestion and with no more malice in it than there is unhappiness in the heart of a sandboy.

A COUNCIL of Ministers (according to the *Times* Sofia correspondent) has sanctioned a convention between the Bulgarian National Bank and an English banking group for the foundation of an Anglo-Bulgarian Bank, with a capital of £200,000, having its centre at Salonika and branches at Varna, Burgas, and all the principal towns of Macedonia and the Adrianople vilayet.

FROM the will of the late Senor Ferrer it appears that he completely disinherited his three children except to the extent of the nominal amount of 2,000 pesetas each which he was compelled to leave them by law. He has left practically the whole of his estate to an admitted Anarchist named Ported, of Liverpool, and Soledad Villafranca. Of Ferrer's three daughters the eldest, Trinidad, who appeared to hold similar ideas to her father, worked for her living in a biscuit factory; the second, Paz, is the only one for whom he seemed to have preserved any affection, and she had contrary opinions; while Sol, the third, had been deserted by him since her infancy. After setting forth in detail the property which he desires to leave to Soledad Villafranca, Ferrer advised that nothing be given to his daughters Paz and Sol because they had adopted careers with which he did not agree.

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HIGH COURT.—NOV. 19.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

457-09 Captain and V H Natha and others vs Mulji Haridas and Co a firm Nanu H and Co part heard.

331-09 Mulla and M M D Noronha and another vs Viscount de Wrem and others part heard.

276-09 Mulla and M Aishabai vs Haji Umar Adam and others Little and Co Matubhoy J and M.

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

423-06 Thakerdas and Co the Advocate General of Bombay vs Hirji Ardesbir Dady and others Ardeshir H D and Co Thakerdas and Co.

114-08 Captain and V the Advocate General of Bombay vs N Mahomed Ally bin Mahomed Amin Ragay and others Craigie B and S P S Balliwalla.

115-08 Captain and V the Advocate General of Bombay vs N Mahomed Ally bin Mahomed Amin Ragay and others Craigie B and S P S Batliwalla.

116-08 Captain and V the Advocate General of Bombay vs N Mahomed Ally bin Mahomed Amin Ragay and ohters Craigie B and S P S Batliwalla.

For Hearing Exception on Acting Commissioner's Report.

221-05 Crawford B and Co Ayeshabai widow vs Ebrahim Haji Jacob and another Payne and Co.

Long Causes.

723-09 Crawford B and Co, Noorbanoobai and another vs Abdool Russul Kanji Parpia, Wadia G and Co.

649-07 Bicknell M and R Maneckji C Petit vs G Sakoor and another Jahangir and S.

42-07. In person Sittabai widow and another Mathurabai widow Bicknell M and R.

276-09 Mulla and M Aishabai vs Haji Oomer Haji Adam and others Little and Co Matubhoy J and M.

475-09 Captain and V Mistry Keshaw Monji vs J Phillip Azaved Smitham B & Co.

514-09 Payne & Co S M Oomer Desai a firm vs Shà Devji Hansraja firm Jamshedji R & D.

484-09 Bhai Sanker K and G Poonumchand Toorsiram vs Mahomedbhoy Essufbhoy and another. Payne and Co

455-09 Captain and V Narsn Magan vs Hargoman Maganlal Mulla and M.

478-09 Payne and Co Aga Goolam Hoosein Lari vs Aga Faruksha bin Aga Akbarsha Pestonji R and D.

487-09 M B Chotia Bai Aishabai widow and others vs Haji Esmail Haji Nillha and another Mulla and M.

376-09 Thakerdas and Co Bai Cooverbai widow and another vs Versey Raghowji and others Madhowji K and C Ardeshir H D and Co.

3-09 Tyabji D and Co, Purusram Ramgopal and others vs Jaidayal Dalsukhrai and others, Malvi H M and B.

250-09 Bicknell M and D Worman and Co The firm vs K S Ram Kachar Dickshit D and S.

609-08 Jehangir M and S L Ramchand the firm vs A M Dada Miaya and others S B Mehta.

257-09 Pestonji R K and Co Bruel and Co a firm vs Haji Sidick Haji Hoosein Thakerdas and Co.

425-07. Smitham B and Co. S Soloman Lawrence vs Mahomed Hoosein Ardeshir H D & Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN.)

For Consent Decree.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

73-09 Bicknell M and R Shadashiv A Muranjan vs Saraswatibai widow and others Jamshedji R and D Smitham B and Co.

657-09 Ardeshir H D and Co E E Grey and Co a firm vs B Jivabhoy M R Sayani.

156-09 Jamshedji R and D Tajbhandas Dwarkadas vs Varman Visvanth and another Mirza M and M.

219-09 Mulla and M Syed Mahomed Hakim Bin Syed Ismail vs Shaik Abdul Samadalli Wadia G and L.

213-09 Mulla and M Keshovji Devkaran vs Luximinarayen Baldevdas Jamshedji R and D.

206-09 Captain and V Nakhoda Mahomed Syed Rogay vs Mahomed Abdulla Nall Khanday and others F P Pavri.

446-09 Mulla and M B Sardarmal and others vs R Tarachand and others Shroff D and D.

789-08 Thakerdas and Co Michael Conway vs Ruttonbai widow and another Payne and Co Mulla and M.

110-09 Ardeshir H D and Co K Damoderdas vs The B B and C I Ry Coy and another Crawford B and Co Payne and Co.

113-09 T A Ghandy Hazarimal Teja vs Nrayan Arjoon Smetham B and Co.

129-09 Kanga and P M Goculdas and another vs A Ramrao Payne and Co.

183-09 Smetham B and Co R S Sholding vs Jijibhoy N Todimalla and others Payne & Co.

44-09 Jehangir M and S Dainel M Murzell and others vs J F Murzello and others Smitham B and Co Jehangir M and S.

309-09 Raghavaya B & N H Ragunath the firm vs Mahomed Seedick Saheb valad Haji Adam Saheb and others Nanu H & Co.

1021-08 Wadia G & Co Masangopal Chandratan vs Nandkissore Radhakissan and others Malvi H M & R.

412-09 Mehta & D Jethibai vs Motilal Doolabhram and another Smitham B & Co Mohichand & D.

593-09 Jehangir and S Adamji Vulbji vs Abdul Hoosein Shaik Joevanji the firm Tyabji D and Co.

990-07 C P D Cunha Shirinbai widow vs K Bezonji Kapadia and others, Kanga and P.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MACLEOD).

Summary Suit for Hearing in Chamber.

1014-09. Mulji and K. Cooverji B Balifi vs Avabai widow.

For Dismission.

776-09, Wadia G and Co. E D Sassoon and Co A firm vs Bhimji Shamji and Co. a firm Daphtary F and D.

For Judgment.

241-09 Dikshit D and S, The Hon'ble Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale vs Krishna Kasinath Fadke and another, Khunderao L and M.

For Further Argument.

184-07 Captain and V Mahomedbhoy Allarakhia Nanji vs Mahomedbhoy Nainsey Khairaj and others Thakerdas and Co.

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

526-08 Chitnis M and R Haji Suleman Abdoola Wahed vs N N Khan and others Oragie B and C.

158-09 Bicknell, M and R A G Saiba, vs Ganga Ujjanche, a firm Thakerdas and Co.

163 09 Bicknell, M and R A G Saiba, vs Sir Dinsha Manekji Petit and another Pestonji, R K and Co.

283-09 Madhavji, K and Co Nursey Vishram vs R Canji and another Raghavaya, B and Co,

312-09 D Shroff D and D V Dharsey vs D Thakersey, Daphtary F and D.

363-09 Payne and Co Canji Dwarkadas vs H Laduk Wadia G and Co.

223-09 N B Vakil A Vincent Pereira vs C David Pereira Daphtery F and D.

278-09 M B Chothia, Uzamchand Hashiarmal vs Rai Bhadur Sari Kissandas Narandas,

294-09 S B Mehta, Dhirajlal Panchand Shroff vs Manilal Keerisiag and others, Bhaisanker, K and G

371-09 Daphtary F and D, Premchand Khubchand vs Suranchand Laxmichand and another, Jamsedji R and D, Payne and Co.

544-09 Jehangir and S P Khubchand and others vs M Jaichand Matubhoy J and M.

550-09 Cmigie B and S Katan Makanji Sons and Co a firm vs D B Lam & Co a firm Ardeshir H D and Co.

382-07 M B Chothia, A Mahomed Poowani vs Haji Moosa Abba and others, Jamshedji R and D.

54-09 Mirza M and M. Fliza Watson widow vs H Richardson Hoyles and others, Crawford B and Co, Mirza M and M.

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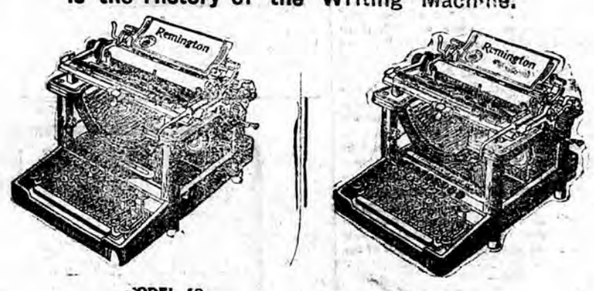

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THE
Bombay Gazette.
SUPPLEMENT.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1909.

CALCUTTA WATER WORKS.

First Column placed by Lieutenant-Governor.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 18.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in placing the first column of the reservoir at Talla made a speech upon the progress of the great work whose object is to provide the people of Calcutta with adequate water supply.

The Chairman, in the course of his speech, outlined the undertaking and said:—"This structure will occupy an area of 2 1-3 acres. It will consist of a steel tank 15 feet deep and 321 feet feet square, supported on steel columns, the height from the top of the tank to the ground level being 110 feet. The tank will be divided into four compartments which can be used independently of each other, so that one or more compartments can at any time be thrown out of work for repairs or cleaning without any interruption to the supply of water. The maximum load on each vertical column will be 200 tons, thus giving a maximum load on of 300 tons on each of the sets of four braced verticals. Under each vertical member is a shoe which distributes the load and so reduces the weight per square foot on the surface of the concrete under each vertical column to 3 tons per square foot. The load on the soil under the concrete foundations will be only about 6-10 the ton per square foot which leaves a large margin of safety even in the case of bad ground such as exists in Calcutta. The cost of the entire scheme is about 70 lakhs of which about 5 lakhs are to be debited to works connected with the prevention of wastes, and about 12 lakhs to works connected with the increase of the supply, and about 46 lakhs to works connected with the improvement of the distribution. The balance represents the cost of establishment and contigencies. The main item of expenditure is that of 27 lakhs approximately in respect of the reservoir with which we are specially coucerned to-day.

Sir Edward Baker said:—"Wile I congratulate the Corporation on having secured Mr. Earle, no less are my congratulations due to Mr. Earle himself on his accession to his office. If the Chairmanship of the Corporation is one of the most hard worked and harassgin appointments in this province it is also one of the most honourable and most important. As Mr. Earle becomes familiar with his task he will find vast opportunites for effecting good openings themselves out before him. This has been the experience of every Chairman in the past, and I believe that they may prove to be even greater in the approaching future than hitherto. If Mr. Earle uses these to the full and I know that he is the man to do it, he will never have cause to regret the day which brought him to the Presidential Chair of this city. His Honour congratutated Mr. McCabe and the Engineering staff and the Corporation and hoped that the whole scheme will be in complete working order within two years.

MINTO PEOPLE'S PARK FOR LAHORE.

A Rajah's Munificent Offer.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 18.

Raja Fateh Singh of Shekhupura made an offer of a large plot for inclusion in the proposed Minto People's Park and the offer has been accepted by the Punjab Government.

THE TITTAGARH RIOTS.

Convictions Set Aside.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 18.

The last case which arose out of Hindu Mussalman riots at Tittagarh during the last Bukrid was concluded to-day before Mr. Gordon, Sessions Judge of Alipore, resulting in the acquittal of the appellants. In this case there were two batches, the first comprising eight Hindus and the second consisted of ten Mahomedans who were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment by Mr. D. L. Roy, Deputy Magistrate. In reversing the order of the Lower Court the Judge strongly criticised the Magistrate's proceedings.

ALLEGED PLOT AGAINST THE NIZAM.

The Deportation of Suspects.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 18.

An Indian correspondent informs the *Telegraph* that Northern India Mahomedans in high posts in Hyderabad have all been dismissed. Molvi Aziz Mirza, Judicial Secretary, for alleged attempting to depose the Nizam and place the Heir-Apparent on the throne; Molvi Zafarali Khan, the Registrar of Hyderabad Legislative Council, and Molvi Abdul Halimsiarar, Assistant Director of Public Instruction. All these are well known Urdu acholars, while the first intends to devote himself to the matter, the Aligarh College, the other two men to return to journalism and enrichment of Urdu literature. Their places in Hyderabad are said to have been taken by Madrasi Hindus, Parsis and Mahomedans.

THE "AFGHAN" AND THE HINDUS.

Government Censure Asked.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 18

The Hindus of Dera Ismail Khan under the Presidency of Jhindaram, Pleader, memorialised the Frontier Province Government to stop helping the newspaper *Afghan* which is said to have written articles offensive to Hindu women and religion and to prosecute the same under Section 153A. The memorial states that Government purchases hundred copies of the paper at Rs. 8 each.

RELIGIOUS people of all shades of opinion will welcome the news that the Bishop of Ripon is now on fair way to complete recovery, and proposes to resume his duties in a short time. There are few more popular men in the Church than Boyd Carpenter, as his parishioners love to call him, and, also, there are few more brilliant preachers. Many years ago Dr. Boyd Carpenter was vicar of Christ Church, Lancaster Gate, in connection with which there is a characteristic little story told. While officiating at a wedding on one occasion, the bride experienced some difficulty in getting off her glove at the proper moment to receive the ring. A somewhat prolonged pause ensued while she endeavoured to bare the third finger. The kindly vicar seeing her difficulty, bent down and remarked, sotto voce, with an amused smile, "Don't be flurried; there's plenty of time, and they are bound to wait for us."

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

Budget Estimates for 1910-11.

At the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, held yesterday afternoon, Sir Sassoon J. David presided.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner stating that quotations were invited for the supply of kerosene oil from the Standard Oil Co., the Asiatic Petroleum Co. and the Burmah Oil Co., and the following tenders have been received:—

THE STANDARD OIL CO.

150° Snowflake Brand American Kerosene Oil, Rs. 6-4-2 per case.

125° Chester Brand American Kerosene Oil, Rs. 4-11-2 per case.

125° Monkey Brand American Kerosene Oil, Rs. 4-4-2 per case.

125° Elephant Brand American Kerosene Oil, Rs. 3-2-0 per 8. Imperial gallons in 4 gallons drums, drums to be returned.

125° Elephant Brand American Kerosene Oil, Rs. 3-12-0 per 8. Imperial gallons in 4 gallon tins.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO.

Silver Light Oil, 150°	...	Rs. 5-4-0 per case.
Rising Sun Brand	... ...	Rs. 4-1-0 per 2 tins. of 4 gal. each.
Anchor Brand	... ...	Rs. 4-3-0 do. do.

As the Executive Engineer states that the oils tendered for by the Asiatic Petroleum Co. are not suitable for the lamps now in use, I request the sanction of the Standing Committee to the purchase from the Standard Oil Co., of 375 [illegible] of the Oil at Rs. 4-1 per case and 1,700 drums (each containing 4 gallons) of 1,250 Elephant Brand Oil at Rs. 3-3-0 per 8 Imperial gallons and to the invitation of tenders by public advertisement being dispensed with. The cost of the oil Rs. 5,057-0-6 will be met from the advance of Rs. 5,500 applied for in my letter mentioned above.

Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy did not agree with the Engineer because he considered that anchor brand oil was cheaper and better than Elephant brand and that he intended to practically demonstrate it by bringing two or more lamps in the Committee room next time before the Municipality purchased a large stock.

Mr. Baptista suggested that a small committee might be appointed to inquire into the matter.

It was then resolved to accord the sanction as asked for and it was decided to further go into the matter before the large stock is purchased.

The following Note by the Municipal Commissioner on the Budget Estimates for 1910-11, was placed on the table:—

WORKING CASH BALANCE.

Including the minimum balance of one lakh required by law, the "Surplus Cash Balance" at the close of the year 1908-09 stood at Rs. 8,21,100 (vide page 56 of the Administration Report for 1908-09.) Against this balance have to be put the following liabilities:—

(1)	Additional grants sanctioned by the Corporation upto	Rs. 4,83,035
(2)	Additional grants forwarded for sanction and yet to be sanctioned	Rs. 31,428
(3)	Additional grants to be obtained for law charges, road watering, net premia fund and miscellaneous charges	Rs. 76,537
	Total	Rs. 5,91,000

As noted below the secretions to the Surplus Funds during 1909-1910 consequent on increase in Revenue and Savings in expenditure are estimated at Rs. 1,40,000. Including the minimum of one lakh required by law the opening balance of the years 1910-1911 is thus estimated at Rs. 3,70,000 thus:—(Rs. 8,21,000 plus Rs. 1,40,000—Rs. 5,91,000.)

II.—REVISED ESTIMATES FOR 1909-1910.

Details of the Revised Estimates will, as usual be incorporated in the final estimates to be submitted towards the close of December. On the data at

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present available the following variations on the original Budget Estimates are anticipated :—

INCOME.

		Rs.
Wheel Tax and Tolls ...	—	10,000
Holalkere Tax	+	21,000
Water Tax	+	1,04,000
Contribution from Municipal servants towards pension...	+	25,000
Interest on lands made over to the C. I. Trust ...	—	14,000
Interest and profit on investment of Surplus Loans and other balances ...	—	30,000
Total Rs. ...	+	96,000

EXPENDITURE.

Water Works Department	— Rs. 13,000
Health Department	— Rs. 20,000
Miscellaneous...	— Rs. 11,000
Total Rs.	— 44,000

III.—INCOME FOR 1910-1911.

With the opening balance reduced to Rs. 2,70,000 or only Rs. 2,70,000 above the minimum required by law and with the growing requirements of the City in the direction of new works to be financed by loans, of primary education, of increased wages to the labouring classes, of local allowances to the clerical staff and a growing demand for the amenities of life it will not come as a surprise to such as have watched and assisted in the civic development of the City that I have found it necessary to suggest the imposition of increased taxation to provide for an efficient discharge of the higher obligations assumed by the City and to meet the demands of the staff for emoluments to cope with the increased cost of living.

For five years commencing with 1905-1906 we have been in position to finance the City at low rates of taxation by the aid of accumulated balances in hand and of an extraordinary development in the rateable wealth of the City; the former have been reduced to the minimum consistent with safety; the latter by natural law has lost much of its momentum. We accordingly find ourselves, though financially on a much sounder basis, compelled as regards taxation to revert to conditions prevailing prior to 1905-1906, when for four years the rates of "Taxation Proper" amounted to 10 1-2 per cent.

To me it has seemed inequitable that all the increased expenditure should be met by means of direct taxation alone. This year for the first time Budget provision is made to meet the demands on account of Grain Compensation. It has always been hoped that prices will so fall that no expenditure on this account will be required but with unvarying regularity we have been called upon to provide from our Surplus Cash Balances a yearly sum of from one to two lakhs. It is now financially necessary that due Budget provision should be made on this account and the amount I have entered in the Budget is Rs. 1,50,000. On the income side of the Budget an exactly similar sum is obtained by the addition of 2 annas to the Grain duty. In a year of good harvest the grain trade can well afford to pay this extra duty without raising the price of grain and similarly by imposing a duty of 2 annas of Firewood provision is made to meet the cost of the local allowances now made to clerical staff, the additional at Rs. 80,000.

To meet the increased expenditure on the Fire Brigade, the necessity of which cannot, I think, be questioned, I have increased the Fire Tax by 1-8 per cent. thus raising it to 1-2 per cent. bringing in an estimated Revenue of Rs. 2,16,000. The other principal enhanced items of expenditure such as Debt, Education, Contribution to the C. I. Trust, Payments on account of Malaria Investigation, I have thought it advisable to meet by an increase of 1 per cent in the General Tax, raising it from 9 1-8 to 10 1-8 per cent and thereby obtaining an additional estimated income of Rs. 5,65,000.

The Revised Estimate of Income from the General Tax and Fire Tax combined is not expected to exceed the original Budget Estimate, viz., Rs. 29,70,000. Excluding the increased revenue accruing from the enhancement of the tax amounting to Rs. 4,80,000, the "growth" in the assessable value of properties on which the General and Fire Tax are levied is taken at 16 lakhs. I am not prepared to recommend any higher basis of calculation. The total increased income on account of the General and Fire Tax is estimated at Rs. 6,24,000.

In consequence of this increase in the assessable value, the Halalkhore Tax and Water Tax are also affected. The former I have placed at Rs. 12,22,000 and the latter at Rs. 19,40,000.

The revenue from Water Tax could have been put at a higher figure but as under the Act we have to balance the income and expenditure of the Water Works Act it is proposed to reduce the Water Tax on value by 1-8 per cent. and to charge the Railways and Port Trust properties on the basis of their actual consumptions under the various heads of charge, a reduced compounded rate of 6 1-2 annas insteadinsheof 9 annas.

The total income at the revised rates of taxation proposed is estimated at Rs. 1,17,45,000 and is divided as follows :—

	Rs.
Taxation Proper	71,15,000
Service rendered	31,62,000
Returns from Property and Miscellaneous	14,68,000
Total ...	1,17,45,000

EXPENDITURE FOR 1910-1911.

Against an Income of Rs. 1,17,45,000 the Budget Estimates of expenditure have been prepared for a total sum of Rs. 1,17,39,249 against Rs. 1,08,60,802 for 1909-1910. This shows an advance of Rs. 8,78,447 distributed principally over the following heads :—

General Superintendence ...	Rs. 28,637
Fire Brigade	,, 42,837
Public Works Department ...	,, 71,871
Debt	,, 3,18,909
Education	,, 1,39,353
Contribution to C. I. Trust ...	,, 55,000
Local Allowances	,, 10,000
Allowances in lieu of Grain Compensation	,, 1,50,000
Investment of interest realised on Investments	,, 26,000
Total...	Rs. 8,42,607

General Superintendence.—This increase is mainly due to the provision of Rs. 26,000 for the purchase and upkeep of motors for ensuing effective and continuous supervision.

Fire Brigade.—Provision for the purchase of an 80 ft. motor fire ladder and a 70 ft. hand fire escape at a cost of Rs. 32,000 accounts for the increase in this grant. The Establishment and Maintenance charges of the New Fire Brigade Station at Elphinstone Bridge Road for the latter months of the year have also been provided for.

Public Works Department.—The increases are principally under the following heads—the reasons for which have been given in the respective detailed statements.

Drainage—			
New Works...	Rs.		11,252
Water Works—			
Establishment		11,995	
Materials, Tools and Plant...		20,000	
New Works		12,304	
			44,299
Streets and Buildings—			
Public Lighting		9,825	
Roads and Foot-paths ...		21,000	
			30,825
	Rs.		86,376

There has, however, been a decrease principally in New Works Mechanical Branch to the extent of Rs. 18,000.

Debt.—The increase is due to the payment of Interest and Sinking Fund on account of the 30 Lakhs Loan raised in 1909-1910 and to the meeting of interest, etc., charges on account of fresh loans to the extent of Rs. 35 lakhs to be raised in 1910-19-1. The Net Premia Fund having become exhausted, provision has been made for discount, etc. charges which will have to be paid when the above loans are raised.

Education.—The increase is principally under Primary Education, due to the opening of 15 new schools, to the payment of local and plague allowances to teachers, to increases in the teachers' pay and to the surplus accumulations of the School Committee having become exhausted.

Contribution to the C. I. Trust.—The increase is due to the full statutory 2 per cent. provision having had to be made. The other increase call for no remarks.

CLOSING BALANCE.

The closing balance is estimated at Rs. 3,75,751 thus :—

Opening Balance ...	Rs.	3,70,000
Income	,,	1,17,45,000
	Rs.	1,21,15,000
Expenditure	,,	1,17,39,249
Closing-balance ...	Rs.	3,75,751

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 6th Nov.

		Miles Open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate earnings for week ending 6th Nov. 1909..					
G. I. P. Ry. Sec		1606·54	112986	12230591	13360527
I.M. Ry. System		1178·06	208370	2993906	3202276
A. D. C. Ry.....		125·66	35988	475072	511060
Baran Kotah Ry.		40·29	1163	21795	22958
Total...		2950·55	1375457	15721364	17096821
Actuals for corpg. week ending 7th Nov. 1908.					
G. I. P. Ry. Sec		1606·58	917133	11149165	12066298
I.M.Ry. System		1177·62	202414	2977515	3179929
A. D. C. Ry.....		125·99	26635	465771	492406
B. K. Railway...		13·31	114	2300	2414
Total		2928·45	1146296	14594751	15741047
Inc. or Dec.	G. I. P. R.	+ 0·01	+ 212808	+ 1081426	+ 1294229
	I. M. Ry.	+ 0·44	+ 5956	+ 16391	+ 22347
	A. D. C. R.	— 0·33	+ 9853	+ 9801	+ 18654
	Baran-Kotah R.	+ 26·98	+ 1049	+ 19495	+ 20544

NOTE.—Corrected with Audited figures upto 30th Sept. 1909.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOV. 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—7 cwts tallow H A Oomer, 22,185 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 10 cwts condiments Merwanji Poonjiaji and Sons; 26 bales wool W and A Graham and Co; 101 bales wool D Koondamul; 108 bales wool; E D Sassoon and Co; 1,000 cwts oil seed cake, Glade and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Elysia s—60 cwts condiments, Merwanji Poonjiaji and Sons.

FOR LONDON.

Malwa s—3·4 cwts ivory K N Miani and Co.

FOR HULL.

King Howell s—12,001 cwts cottonseed, W Becher; 4,000 cwts castorseed David Sassoon and Co; 200 cwts dillseed A Blascheck and Co; 4,000 cwts cottonseed Sanday and Co; 20,000 cwts cottonseed L Dreyfus and Co; 6,460 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros; 6,540 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros; 2,001 cwts cottonseed E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts cottonseed H Jetha and Co; 2,000 cwts cottonseed L Pragji; 2,000 cwts cottonseed Volkart Bros.

Linden Hall s—12,000 cwts cottonseed L Dreyfus and Co; 4,000 cwts bone meal E C Nanji; 375 cwts cottonseed A Khimji.

Hope Mount s—375 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji.

Germanic s—19,600 cwts cottonseed, and 2,340 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR AVONMOUTH.

F S Ciampa s—78,586 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Harlesden s—8,012 cwts myrabollams, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Elysia s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Barbara s—110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 19 1-2 cwts cashewnuts, C Peraj and Co.

Calcutta s—3,001 cwts gingellyseed, J Facheri.

King Howel s—500 ton manganese ore, M Doogar.

Birkhall s—224 bales cotton, 16,000 cwts castorseed, 12,500 cwts mowraseed, 17,277 cwts rapeseed and 28,071 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Lydford s—2,001 cwts gingellyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 2,000 cwts mowraseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros; 2,001 cwts wheat flour, R K Miller.

FOR GENOA.

Trenoglos s—1,200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co; 157 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Calcutta s—2 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co.

Moorfield s—400 tons old iron E Tajbhoy.

FOR NEW YORK.

Malwa s—4 bales carpets, King King and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—100 bales twist, The M B Kaisha; 20 cases condiments, M M Poonjiaji and Co.

Persia s—400 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—125 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co; 20 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 55 bales piece-goods E D Sassoon and Co.

Persia s—125 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Delta s—1,000 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 2,500 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha; 500 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 500 bales cotton, B Shamji and Co.

Persia s—800 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 100 bales cotton, H N Madraswala; 1,200 bales cotton Glazebrook and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 500 bales cotton, E D Master and Co.

Ceylon Maru s—500 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co; 204 bales cotton, B Jairaj and Co; 200 bales cotton D D Curranee and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Persia s—100 bales cotton H N Madraswala and Co

Ceylon Maru s—200 bales cotton D D Curranee and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Persia s—3,000 cwts bone meal Croft Mody and Co.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.